The China Weekly

REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established in 1917

Panay Settlement And U. S. Public Opinion---Nanking Murder Race

ARTICLES IN THIS ISSUE

How Lieutenants Mukai and Noda Exceeded Murder Quotas

Outstanding Events in Relations of China and United States

Prolonged Resistance—Only Course for China

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The Death of Chi-Yin—A Martyr to Old Virtues . . By T. S. Young

Peace Preservation Committee—Japan's Set-Up in North China . . . . . By C. Y. W. Meng

SATURDAY, JANUARY 1, 1938 VOLUME 83, NUMBER 5

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William T. Collins, Clerk.

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R. N. Harris,
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Shanghai, China.

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Pursuant to an Order of said Court notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of HENRY S. DE VAULT, deceased, to present the same with vouchers to the undersigned on or before June 25, 1938, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payments of the same in due course to the undersigned.

Mrs. Anne G. De Vault,
Room 608—51 Canton Road,
Shanghai, China.

Shanghai, China.

密勒氏評論報

The China Weekly

REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

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COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA OR ABROAD SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 160 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, TELEPHONE 14741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

HOW LIEUTENANTS MUKAI AND NODA EXCEEDED MURDER QUOTAS

THE *Nichi-Nichi Shimbun*, leading Tokyo newspaper, published a dispatch from its correspondent in Nanking on December 12 which unintentionally provided fresh information regarding the massacre of Chinese which took place in Nanking following the occupation of that city by the Japanese forces. The dispatch was dated, "On the Foot of Purple Gold Mountain—Nanking," and told of two Japanese army officers, Sub-Lieutenants Toshiakai Mukai and Iwao Noda "who started a race of killing 100 enemy men." On Dec. 10 the two young officers met at the foot of Purple Mountain in the vicinity of the tomb of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, "carrying their edge-nicked Japanese swords in hand." Said, Lieut. Noda, "I have killed 105—How many have you done?" Lieut. Mukai replied, "I have killed 106," following which, to quote the report, the two officers laughed "Aha-ha, Mukai won by one," but it was impossible to ascertain which had first passed the 100 mark; hence it was decided to call it a tie and extend the competition until 150 Chinese had been killed by each officer. The report in the *Nichi-Nichi* containing the photos of the two contestants, stated that the race "started with renewed vigor on December 11 for the 150 goal."

The report in the Tokyo newspaper, although probably exagegrated, shed considerable light on the orgy of looting, murder and rape which took place following the entrance of Japanese soldiers into the Chinese capital. While the defeated and disorganized Chinese soldiers staged their share of rioting and looting prior to evacuation, the accounts supplied to local newspapers by the *New York Times'* correspondent who was in Nanking at the time and witnessed the orgies indicated there was a virtual collapse of discipline in a portion of the Imperial Japanese forces and that horrors were perpetrated which exceeded those attributed to Chinese bandit hordes of the past. The publication of these reports in

the American papers had created a deep impression both upon general American opinion and official circles in Washington. The description of these outrages which included a chaos of looting and raping which made the entrance of Japan's army into Nanking a national disgrace, probably had considerable to do in creating the spy scare which swept the Pacific coast two days later and caused the U. S. authorities to launch a general roundup of camouflaged Japanese fishing companies long suspected of maintaining a gigantic espionage system from Alaskan waters to the Panama Canal Zone.

Incidentally, it was not correct to attribute these disclosures to the *New York Times* exclusively, because several other newspapers and press associations also had correspondents in Nanking who sent full accounts to their newspapers. These included Yates McDaniel, *Associated Press;* A. T. Steele, *Chicago Daily News;* L. C. Smith, *Reuters.* The *New York Times* was represented by F. T. Durdin, former Managing Editor of the *China Press* and Norman Soong, a Chinese reporter and cameraman. Similar Japanese orgies of looting, including the desecration of an American flag at an American mission hospital at Wuhu were also fully reported to the American press by a correspondent of the *Associated Press* who happened to be there when the contingent of Japanese troops led by the notorious Col. Kinoro Hashimoto captured that city and probably was largely responsible for the Ladybird and Panay incidents.

In addition to the reports by the foreign newspapermen, only one of which, that of the *New York Times,* was published locally, another equally well authenticated report apparently written by foreign missionaries was published in the local newspapers. It stated that the Nanking populace hoped the entrance of the Japanese troops would bring to a close the strain of war conditions . . . but in two days the whole outlook was ruined by frequent murders wholesale looting, and uncontrolled disturbance of private homes including offense against the security of women. Foreigners permitted to travel about the city counted at least one civilian body in every city block . . . A great number of the dead civilians were the victims of shooting or bayoneting during the afternoon and evening of December 13 the time of the Japanese entry into the city. People who ran in fear and excitement were caught in the streets and alleyways after dusk by roving patrols and were killed on the spot . . . Shooting and bayoneting went on in the safety zone as well as elsewhere, many cases being witnessed by foreigners . . . Some of the bayonet wounds were barberously cruel . . . squads of men picked out by the Japanese troops as being former Chinese soldiers were tied together and shot in bunches by rifle and machinegun fire . . . many of these men in civilian clothes had been soldiers who had discarded their uniforms, but also many were civilians . . . From one building in the refugee zone 400 men were singled out by local policemen under compulsion by Japanese soldiers, and were tied in bunches of 50 and marched off between lines of riflemen and machinegunners . . . there was no doubt as to their fate . . . there was no trace of prisoners in Japanese hands other than the groups on the way to execution grounds, with the exception of those compelled to carry loot and equipment for the Japanese militarists.

The general conduct of the Japanese troops, which included the plundering of thousands of private homes and even robbery of refugees of their petty cash and watches, created a feeling of nausea on the part of foreigners who had read the statements of suave Japanese military spokesmen that their sole purpose in waging war on the "oppressive Chinese Government was for the sake of the Chinese people."

Japan, demanding indemnity for financial loss incurred in the war in China: "And for wearing out my knife, I shall demand reparation from your heirs."

—From Nebelspalter, Zurich.

The State Department's acceptance of the Japanese apology and offer of indemnity, without further reference to President Roosevelt's original request that the matter be referred directly to the Emperor of Japan, was responsible for considerable puzzlement and rumors of secret commitments on the part of Japan. The concensus of opinion among Americans and other foreigners in Shanghai was that the State Department feared the rapidly mounting anti-Japanese sentiment over the *Panay* and other incidents might quickly bring about a situation making war with Japan inevitable; hence Secretary Hull decided to accept the Japanese apology in the hope of closing the incident. Later reports indicate, however,

that the incident has not been closed—so far as the American public is concerned—and that anti-Japanese sentiment is still running high and may, sooner or later, force the hand of the President. Most observers feel that only "one more *Panay*" or a similar incident would be necessary to cause a dangerous break in the relations of America and Japan. President Roosevelt's letter to the House Appropriations Committee referring to the necessity of additional warship construction indicated the administration's attitude. Much of the comment from American papers, cabled to the foreign newspapers in Shanghai, indicated that many editors regarded the State Department's acceptance of the Japanese apology as the "beginning of our ignominy in the Orient," but some papers were relieved that the incident was "settled." The *London Times* stated that America's acceptance of Japan's apology was "chilly," while the *Manchester Guardian* said that although the United States had accepted the Japanese apology, Washington had, on the other hand, made it abundantly clear that it did not accept the Japanese "story."

OUTSTANDING EVENTS IN RELATIONS OF CHINA AND UNITED STATES

THE present crisis in the Far East, involving the relations of China and Japan—and about everybody else—prompted the *Chinese Christian Student*, published in New York to compile a list of outstanding events in the relations of China and the United States since the first contact of the two nations. The compilation was headed, "Pageant of Chinese-American Relations" and was to the following effect:

1735 - 1795—Ch'ien Lung reigned as one of the illustrious emperors of China practically during the life-time of George Washington.

1784—The "Empress of China," the first American ship to engage in China trade, arrived in Whampoa (Canton).

1786—Major Shaw arrived in Canton commissioned by the Continental Congress as American Consul to Canton.

1807—Robert Morrison, the first British missionary to China, arrived in Canton under American auspices on an American ship from Boston.

1829—The first American missionary arrived in China, the Rev. Elijah Coleman Bridgman, who established at Canton in 1831 the *Chinese Repository*, regarded as the outstanding foreign publication in China for nearly twenty-five years.

1843—Caleb Cushing, the first American envoy sent to China.

1844—The first American treaty with China signed. It embodied the most favored nation clause, also extraterritorial jurisdiction.

1849—Gold discovered in California, followed by an influx of Cantonese Chinese into California.

1852—Estimated that America shipped to China U. S. $180,000,000 in silver bullion and specie between years 1784-1852.

1854—Yung Wing, first Chinese student graduated from an American university (Yale).

1863—The British and American Settlements, Shanghai, amalgamated into the International Settlement.

1864—Cheloo University, Tsinan, first American missionary university in China, founded.

1867—The Pacific Mail Steamship Company established in trans-Pacific trade.

1869—The U. S. Trans-Continental Railway completed with Chinese labor.

1870—The Suez Canal opened, thereby changing certain established trade routes.

1871 - 1875—First Chinese Educational Mission (120 students) sent to the United States in four installments.

1877—Russell & Company (American) sold its fleet of China coastwise American steamers to a Chinese company.

1879—Ex-President Grant visited China followed by Viceroy Li Hung Chang's visit to the United States.

1882—American enacted a law restricting Chinese immigration.

1890—The Hanyang Iron Works at Hankow opened, marking the inauguration of an industrial era in China.

1891—Russell & Company, established in Canton in 1818 and the last of the old American firms in China to survive the Civil War, failed.

1893 - 1896—U. S. financial crises seriously affected silver exchange in China.

1898—America acquired the Philippine Islands, thereby becoming an Asiatic Power.

1898—American contract for Canton-Hankow Railway signed.

1899—America issued a note declaring for the open-door policy for China.

1900—America took a prominent part in the settlement of the Boxer War.

1905—President Roosevelt intervened in the settlement of the Russo-Japanese War.

1905—The Trans-Pacific Cable was opened.

1908—First portion G.$12,000,000 of the American Boxer Indemnity returned to China with priviso for sending Chinese students to the United States.

1910—Pacific Coast chambers of commerce sent first American commercial Commission to China.

1911—Inauguration of the Chinese Republic, which America was the first to recognize.

1914—The Panama Canal opened, shortening the distance between China and the U. S. Gulf and Atlantic ports.

1915—The U. S. Department of Commerce opened offices in China. Ginling, foremost Christian college for women, opened.

1917—China agrees to the American propsal to break relations with Germany and enter World War.

1920—The Four-Power Consortium Loan Agreement signed under American initiative.

1922—The Washington Conference concluded the Nine-Power Treaty to safeguard the rights and interests of China and regularize principles of the Open Door

1922—The China Trade Act enacted, providing for federal incorporation of American firms in China.

1924—The first "Around the world steamship service" inaugurated by the Robert Dollar Steamship Company.

1925—The balance, G.$12,500,000, of the American Boxer Indemnity returned to China.

1928—America was the first to recognize by treaty China's tariff autonomy.

1928—U. S. Ship Mail Contract Bill passed, assuring the continuance of the American flag on the Pacific.

1928—A Sino-American aviation contract signed marking the beginning of commercial aviation in China.

1929—The United States held first place in China's foreign trade.

1930—Wireless communications between China and the United States established.

1930 - 1931—The world economic depression seriously affects America's trade with China, through decreased Chinese exports and through a lowered purchasing power among the Chinese incident to heavy declines in the value of silver.

1932—American Laymen's Foreign Missions Inquiry visit China.

1934—American Economic Mission sent to China.

1935—Trans-Pacific Air Mail Service began.

1936—Direct radio broadcasting between China and the United States inaugurated. Chinese-American Silver Agreement signed. Bank of China opened Agency in New York.

1937—Trans-Pacific Air Passenger Service opened. Telephone service between China and United States started.

PROLONGED RESISTANCE—ONLY COURSE FOR CHIHA

WHATEVER prospects for an early peace between China and Japan that were held out at the beginning of last month as a result of the German Ambassador's visit to Gen. Chiang Kai-shek at Nanking seem now to have completely disappeared. Judging by the declarations of the governments of both countries, it is apparent that hostilities may be prolonged and more extended in scope. Despite the fall of Nanking, the Chinese military leaders are still grimly determined to continue resistance. On the other hand, elated by recent military successes, Japan shows herself more insatiable in her craving for conquest. Thus both countries are locked in bitter struggle which is bound to last for some time to come.

China's determination for protracted resistance was voiced by General Chiang Kai-shek in a radio broadcast from Hankow on Dec. 16, when he pledged his word to the nation that he would never surrender but would continue resistance in the expectation of ultimate victory. Gen. Chiang (see text of the radio speech in the Dec. 25th issue of *The Review*) expressed the belief that so long as international justice continues to exist, the day will come when China will attain her objective.

Supplementing General Chiang's declaration were recent discussions at Hankow for the formulation of adequate measures to cope with further Japanese aggression. The discussions were participated in not only by all the high government officials but also by ex-Chinese Communist leaders. According to well-informed quarters, the following subjects were discussed: reorganization of the Chinese Army, creation of a military auxiliary service by means of training of civilians, measures for increasing agricultural production, homogeneous organization of the armaments industry, reorganization of national finances including introduction of new taxes, and improvements of means of communications.

According to the *Social Evening News* (Dec. 19), the Chinese National Government has been reorganized, as a result of which the Central Political Council headed by Wang Ching-wei had been abolished. Also of significance was the report that Gen. Chiang Kai-shek had stated that Chen Kung-po (head of China's Good-will Mission in Europe) and Gen. Ch[illegible]g Pai-li (regarded as Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's personal representative in Germany) were visiting Europe as private individuals and had no connection with the National Government or himself. The declaration was interpreted as a move to forstall Japanese intrigue in inspiring Japan's European allies to bring pressure on China to accept Japan's terms.

Another significant development in the politico-military situation is the process of combining Kuomintang and Communist elements to form a united front against Japan. It was stated that former Communist military leaders would be appointed to responsible army posts—Gen. Chu Teh, Field Commander-in-Chief of Yellow River Valley—while former civilian Red leaders will be invited to take an active part in the central government. Wang Min, member of the Soviet Political Bureau and recent envoy of Chinese Soviets in Moscow, told the *United Press* at Hankow Dec. 26 that the "Reds" were satisfied with the present policies of the National Government in opposing Japan but they wished for an improvement in the composition of the Government. He said the Chinese Communists had no desire to seize control of the Chinese Government and would accept posts only upon invitation of the Kuomintang. Regarding the aims of the Communists, he said their policy was to build up a united nation for a democratic republic and not to establish a soviet regime in China." He praised Gen. Chiang Kai-shek as being resolute and capable of planning strategic resistance.

The National Government has completed new plans for continuing resistance. According to the *Social Evening News*, General Li Tsung-jen, well-known Kwangsi commander, is now directing operations in southern Shantung with Hsuchow as his base where serious fighting is expected.

A *Reuter* dispatch from Hankow Dec. 27 reported that Gen. Chen Cheng, Vice-Minister of War, who formerly commanded the Chinese troops on the Lotien front at Shanghai, is now slated for the important post of Garrison Commander of Wuhan Cities. Gen. Kang Tseh, who was commander of the mobile units of the government forces during the anti-Communist campaign in Kiangsi, has been appointed Garrison Commander of Kiukiang. Numerous other changes in the personnel of the army and the govetnment are also being made, with a view to obtaining greater efficiency in military operations.

In addition to positive measures, the joint statement issued by Generals Li Tsung-jen and Han Fu-chun at Tsinan on Dec. 16 was regarded as significant. The two military leaders urged the people and the military forces to co-operate closely in their struggle for national existence.

As an expression of Chinese opinion on the military situation, the *Ta Kung Pao* in an editorial on Dec. 16 declared: The Chinese people must believe at the present moment that if they keep up the struggle in spite of all difficulties, there will be a way out. Although the enemy is strong in some ways, he is also weak in other respects. The enemy is taking grave risks and is making a dangerous gamble. He is not at all sure of winning."

Pledging their full support and expressing a willingness to make further sacrifices, members of Shangnai public organizations dispatched a telegram to General Chiang Kai-shek on Christmas Day, the first anniversary of his release from Sian. They reiterated their loyalty to Gen. Chiang and the Government and expressed the belief that so long as China is determined to fight, national regeneration is certain. The telegram stated that three million Chinese in Shanghai are living under most difficult conditions, but are nevertheless, giving their full support to Gen. Chiang and the Central Government. The telegram declared:

"This expresses our firm decision not to surrender, and our hope that every Chinese in the country, under our supreme leader, will fight for our final victory under the banner of the *San Min Chu I*, with ever-growing revolutionary spirit. So long as we are determined to achieve success, we can do it. So long as we are determined to fight on, national regeneration is assured."

Turning to the Japanese attitude on the situation, it is evident that the more territory the Japanese seize the more insatiable their appetite, now whetted anew by the capture of Nanking, Hangchow and Tsinan. Vice-Admiral K. Hasegawa, Commander of the Japanese naval forces declared Dec. 16 "The Japanese Government is not satisfied with its present military successes and is determined to continue hostilities until the objectives of the expedition are attained." The Admiral did not define the objectives, but it was apparent that Japan will not be satisfied until she has achieved complete domination over China.

General Iwane Matusi, Commander of Japanese land forces in Central China, announced in a interview with Japanese press representatives at Nanking on Dec. 18 that unless General Chiang Kai-shek and the Chinese Government changed their attitude towards Japan, that is, abandoned resistance and submited to

Japan, the Japanese forces would continue hostilities. General Matsui has committed himself and his country to a prolonged war of aggression.

Last but not the least was the statement by S. Kawagoe, Japanese Ambassador on Dec. 16, that Chinese resistance had not been brought to an end and that further hostilities in China were to be expected. He stated that the Tokyo Government was deliberating whether or not to withdraw recognition from the Chinese National Government at Chungking. He openly supported the new puppet regime in Peiping headed by Wang Keh-ming, whom he described as "the right man in the right place." Finally indicating Japan's defiance of any third party interference with her program Mr. Kawagoe asserted that "British intercession in the current dispute was out of question."

H.C.H.

17 Chinese Planes Shot Down Over Nanchang, Japanese Say

Seventeen Chinese pursuit planes, some of Soviet, others of American manufacture, were shot down in bitter dog-fights over Nanchang Dec. 22, a Japanese naval spokesman claimed on the following day. Twenty Chinese machines took to the air to meet the Japanese raiders. Only three escaped unharmed, the spokesman asserted. In addition, 12 out of about 30 planes found on Nanchang airdromes were destroyed, he stated. The airfield was also badly damaged. While all Japanese machines engaged in the raid returned to their base safely. Lieut, Norito Obayashi and Warrant Officer Ichiao Ichiro Hoshinao, Second Class, were found dead in their respective cockpits, while Lieut. J. G. Tadahiko Harada was wounded.

Forty-two Japanese Planes Bomb Canton-Hankow Railway

A fleet of 42 Japanese airplanes, divided into 4 squadrons, bombed various stations of the Canton-Hankow Railway Dec. 27. Scores of bombs were dropped, damaging several sections of the tracks. Japanese airplanes also dropped bombs on the railway stations at Cheungmuktow and Tongtowha, on the Canton-Kowloon Railway.

Japanese Planes Drop Six Bombs on Hsuchow

Two Japanese airplanes invaded Hsuchow, the junction of the Tientsin-Pukow and Lung-Hai Railways in northern Kiangsu, Dec. 27. After circling over the East Station of the Lung-Hai Line for half an hour, the raiders dropped six bombs before their departure.

Air Attack on Lanchow Coincided with Soviet Ambassadors Arrival

Lanchow was twice raided by Japanese airplanes Dec. 21. The first raid was made at noon when a squadron of nine airplanes, coming from an easterly direction, bombed the western section of the city, killing 7 persons. At 3.30 p.m., the raiders again visited Lanchow, but were driven off by Chinese pursuit planes. The air attacks coincided with the expected arrival in said city of the new Soviet Ambassador to China.

Fifteen Bombs Dropped on Business Section of Kinhwa

Kinhwa, the provisional seat of the Chekiang Provincial Government, was raided by two Japanese airplane bombers at 2 p.m. Dec. 27. Fifteen bombs were dropped on the business section of the city, destroying 120 houses and killing or wounded hundreds of the population.

Another International Train Takes Refugees from Hankow to Hongkong

A *Reuter* message from Hankow Dec. 27 stated that more than 220 foreigners have booked passages for Hongkong by the next, and apparently last, international train leaving that city on Dec. 30. These include over 140 from Kiukiang, 40 from Hankow, and 40 from Changsha. The authorities of the Canton-Kowloon Railway have given every help and co-operation in order to make possible the successful evacuation of neutral nationals from the river port.

Statement on H.M.S. "Ladybird" Attack Not Accepted by British Embassy

It was authoritatively reported in Tokyo Dec. 29 that a spokesman of the Foreign Office had been informed by J. L. Dodds, Counsellor of the British Embassy, that the British Embassy "could not accept" a version of the military section of the Japanese General Headquarters regarding the attack on H.M.S. *Ladybird* and H.M.S. *Bee* which was published in that morning's Tokyo newspapers.

Tungchow Massacre Incident Settled by Payment of Yen 1,200,000 Indemnity

The payment of an indemnity of Yen 1,200,000 and an official apology by Chih Tsung-mo, Chief Executive of the East Hopei Autonomous Anti-Communist Government, were revealed by Tokyo newspapers Dec. 26 as the main points of an agreement on the settlement of the Tungchow incident reached in Peiping the previous day. The final agreement was reached between Mr. Chih and Morito Morishima, Counsellor of the Japanese Embassy in Peiping, after brief negotiations.

More than 220 civilians (Japanese and Koreans) and officers and men of the Japanese Garrison were massacred in Tungchow on July 29 by Chinese constabulary who mutinied against the East Hopei Anti-Communist Autonomous Government.

The settlement of the incident by the East Hopei autonomous government was taken in haste (according to a message in the *Tokyo Asahi*) before said government was merged into the newly-established "Provisional Government of the Chinese Republic."

Yin Ju-keng, former chairman of the East Hopei Government, who had been strictly examined on suspicion that he was involved in the Tungchow Incident, has been found not guilty and is to be released shortly.

A large memorial tower will be erected at the scene of the incident to comfort the spirits of the Japanese who were killed, with the money required to be contributed by Yin Ju-keng and other leading officials of the East Hopei Government.

A full description of the massacre was contained in a 20-page illustrated pamphlet issued by the Foreign Affairs Association of Japan, a resume of which appeared in an editorial in *The Review* Sept. 25. It was mentioned in the pamphlet that the details of the massacre were too gruesome to relate.

Victim of Tokyo Police Torture Freed by Judge on Murder Charge

The Tokyo Criminal Court was tensely silent Dec. 20 when it opened for a session which lasted only 10 minutes. The President Judge was about to pronounce judgment on Ichiro Nakane, a young bank clerk who was charged with the murder of his common-law wife, Toshiko Hiroguchi, 24 years old. The police contended Nakane was guilty, producing his confession as evidence.

During the course of previous proceedings, the prisoner had retracted his confession, declaring that it had been obtained by torture. The judge therefore requested him to write out his version of the case, including a full description of the alleged tortures. The narrative convered 30 sheets of foolscap.

In handing down judgment, the Judge said that as a result of minute examination of the evidence, a report on the autopsy on the victim and expert opinion "the Court is not sufficiently convinced of the defendant's guilt . Therefore it finds him not guilty."

The acquittal has brought to the fore the question of the use of torture by the Tokyo Metropolitan Police to extract confessions. It seems they used the old method of having a detective confined as an inmate in the detention room to record the suspect's words in his unguarded moments.

An extract from accused's description of the tortures inflicted on him reads as follows: "I was beaten and kicked, my hair was pulled hard, I was ground under heels, hung upside down, made to swallow water, and so forth. Those sleepless nights of torture made me almost insane."

Marshal Yen Hsi-shan Given One Day's Grace to Reconsider Stand

Marshal Yen Hsi-shan, for the past 26 years the ruler of Shansi Province, was on Dec. 29 given one day by the Japanese Army to "reconsider" his anti-Japanese attitude. In thousands of leaflets snowed upon the southern Shansi towns, from Japanese military airplanes, the 54-year old warlord was urged to sever relations with the former Nanking Government and to suppress the Communist elements. The leaflets asked Marshal Yen to surrender immediately, "in order to co-operate with the Japanese Army in maintaining peace and order in North China."

Stirling Fessenden Says Japanese Statement That S.M. Police Fled Is Untrue

That the Shanghai Municipal Police "took to their heels and fled" from the north-eastern areas was utterly untrue, declared Stirling Fessenden, Secretary-General of the S.M.C. Dec. 28, referring to a statement made by the Japanese Embassy spokesman at a press conference earlier that day.

Never wholly withdrawn from the area, in which special stations were formed, the Police vacated their normal stations only when the hostilities around them became so intense that they were unable to function any longer, he averred.

America Accepts Japan's Apologies for the Sinking of the U.S.S. "Panay," But Issues Stern Warning

APPARENTLY the *Panay* incident has been finally disposed of by the several apologies made by the Japanese Government and the promise of indemnity for the loss of the ill-fated American warship. It is just possible, however, that American opinion may take on a different aspect after the films of the attack on the *Panay*, taken by Normal Alley and rushed to the United States by plane, are shown in the cinema houses throughout the country. The United States Government has taken every precaution to guard the films on their journey to the United States, and after they have reached the country. In Honolulu they were temporarily placed in the custody of the United States military forces. It is to be noted in this connection that one-third of the population of the Hawaiian Islands is of the Japanese race. There were several indications that the Japanese authorities were making strenuous efforts to get hold of these films.

"Profound gratitude" of the Japanese Government for the attitude shown by the Washington administration in bringing the *Panay* incident to an amicable conclusion was expressed by Foreign Minister Koki Hirota to Ambassador Joseph Clark Grew, in Tokyo Dec. 27. The American envoy, according to *Domei*, called at the Gaimusho in the morning to convey the contents of the American note accepting the Japanese Government's proposals for the settlement of the affair. Mr. Hirota told the envoy that it was a matter for congratulation that the incident has been amicably settled through a friendly spirit prevailing between the United States and Japan. Mr. Grew incidentally expressed the hope of the U. S. Government that the steps which Japan had taken would prove effective in preventing "any further attacks or unlawful interference by Japanese authorities or forces with American national interests or property in China."

JAPAN IS CAUGHT AT LAST!

This cartoon by Callan in the Toronto, Canada, *Daily Star* which was headed, "The honey turns out to be flypaper," illustrates an idea now beginning to be generally held over the world that Japan is being gradually drawn into China and sooner or later will find hereself mired down in the morass and unable to withdraw when attacked by some of her other numerous enemies who are awaiting the proper moment to strike.

Acceptance by the United States Government of Japan's note on the sinking of the *Panay* was proof of America's correct understanding of Japan's sincerity in the midst of a "whirlpool of propaganda," declared Vice-Admiral Yamamoto, Vice-Minister of Navy, in a formal statement

made public in Tokyo Dec. 27. The U. S. reply given by Ambassador Joseph Clark Grew to Foreign Minister Hirota marked a definite stage of settlement in the incident, Vice-Admiral Yamamoto said. "This settlement," he stated, "is due to a correct understanding of Japan's sincerity, as well as of the incident itself."

Japan Replies to U. S. Protest on "Panay"—Loss to Be Indemnified

Japan's formal reply to the American Government's protest against the bombing of the U.S.S. *Panay* on the Yangtze by naval planes was handed to Joseph Clark Grew, American Ambassador, by Foreign Minister Koki Hirota at 7 p.m. Dec. 24. Mr. Hirota invited Mr. Grew to his official residence, the announcement said, to receive the Japanese Government's statement, which was drafted after an exhaustive inquiry into all the circumstances of the attack on the American gunboat above Nanking on Dec. 12.

The text of the Japanese Government's reply, was, in part, as follows:

"You (U.S. Ambassador Grew) conclude that the circumstances leading up to the present unfortunate incident show that it was the result of the disregard by Japanese troops of your nation's rights.

"However, as I already have had the honor to inform you, it arose from a mistake. Even following the dispatch of the aforementioned note, the Japanese Government took all means at its disposal to ascertain the facts of the case. As a result, it was revealed that the attack was in no way intentional. I feel confident that your Excellency is aware of this following the explanations offered Your Excellency by Navy and Army officers on the 23rd inst.

"With regard to the second part of your note, referring to a recorded expression of regret and indemnification for losses, I have the honor to inform you that we shall comply with your request as stated in my note mentioned above. With reference to future assurances, the naval authorities immediately issued strict instructions that 'strenuous efforts should be made to guard against a repetition of this mistake by exerting strict attention in the course of operations in areas where American and other third-party vessels are located.' In addition, strict instructions supplementing previous orders issued repeatedly were given to military, naval and diplomatic officials on the spot, to exert special care against infringing upon American or other third-party property and interests, especially in the light of the present incident. Moreover, with a view to further effectively realizing the above objectives, a careful study of all measures is being made so as to put them into effect."

Mr. Hirota Cites Recall of Commander of Flying Force

Pointing out that the recall of the commander of the flying force had a significance of special importance, Mr. Hirota said:—

"My fervent hope is that the fact will be fully appreciated by the United States Government that this drastic step has been taken solely from a sincere desire on the part of the Japanese Government to safeguard the rights and interests of the United States and other third powers."

American Note Rejects Tokyo's Claims that Attack on "Panay" Was Accidental

The United States Government Dec. 25 accepted Japan's apologies over the bombing and sinking of the U.S.S. *Panay*, but simultaneously issued a stern warning against repetition. The note, written by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, apparently brought to a close the long diplomatic negotiations, except for the formality of ascertaining indemnities and collecting the same.

Japan's statements regarding her actions and reassurances that similar incidents will be avoided in the future were accepted but her claims that the Panay attack was purely accidental and unintentional, were rejected. Mr. Hull said he preferred to believe the formal findings of the U.S. Naval Court of Inquiry.

With regard to the facts on the original causes and circumstances of the incident, the Japanese note of December 24 indicated the conclusion at which the Japanese Government, as a result of its investigation, arrived, the note said. As regards the same matters, the Government of the United States relies on the report of the findings of the Court of Inquiry of the United States Navy, which have been communicated officially to the Japanese Government, the note added.

"It is the earnest hope of the Government of the United States that the steps which the Japanese Government has taken will prove effective toward preventing any further attacks upon or unlawful interference by the Japanese authorities or forces, with American nationals' interests or property in China."

The note expressed satisfaction with the promptness of the Japanese note on December 14 admitting responsibility and regretting the incident, as well as offering amends.

Congressional and Newspaper Comment

Senator Arthur Capper, Republican from Kansas, a notable pacifist, said he believed the United States should accept the Japanese apology but added that "the bombing was unjustifiable and without provocation . . . . The attitude of the Japanese forces has been intolerable." The Panay incident, Senator Capper said, should not cause side-tracking of the Ludlow Resolution but, if it is adopted, it should be promptly supplemented with machinery enabling a prompt decision on the war issue.

The Washington *Star* in a leading editorial declared that the report by Lieutenant-Commander J. J. Hughes, captain of the U.S.S. *Panay*, makes it impossible for the Japanese convincingly to dispute the fact that the attack on the gunboat was premeditated and unprovoked. It was more than an act of war,"" the editorial said. "It bore far greater resemblance to piracy."

Commenting on the Japanese note, the *Star* said it "may suffice to close an ugly incident in a technical and diplomatic sense, but it will not strike the American people as either honorable or at all commensurate with the magnitude of the misdemeanor."

AS WORLD OPINION VIEWS PROVOCATIVE ACTIONS IN SHANGHAI

Commander of "Panay's" Report Released by U. S. Navy Department

Fatal Japanese bombing of the American gunboat *Panay* at Nanking was carried out during a period of good visibility and occurred at some times at heights only 100-200 feet above the clearly marked decks of the ships, according to the report made to the Navy Department by the Commander of the *Panay*, Lt.-Cmdr. J. J. Hughes. Japanese planes also machine-gunned the decks of the *Panay* and Japanese river craft fired on the fatally damaged American warship on which a number of Americans and other foreigners were killed or wounded, the report confirmed.

The Secretary of the Navy, Claude Swanson, Dec. 20 authorized publication of the wounded *Panay* commander's report to the Navy Department in which the bombing of the American ship was said to have continued for nearly an hour.

Cmdr. Hughes gave evidence that the *Panay* carried horizontal United States flags on the forward top deck and the after top deck. Each flag, he reported, was 18 by 14 feet in size and freshly painted. The *Panay* also flew a large ensign from her flag-staff day and night, he reported. All flags, both vertical and horizontal, were brightly illuminated throughout the night, the report said.

The *Panay*, according to Cmdr. Hughes, was anchored before the Japanese attack in an open space on the river visible for miles on every side.

The look-out first reported the Japanese bombers approaching at a height of 4,000 feet, but they came lower before the attack which began about 1.27 p.m. and continued until 2.25 p.m., Cmdr. Hughes reported. Japanese Navy markings were clearly visible on the attacking planes, he added.

The Japanese planes, after bombing the warship on which numerous foreign civilians had sought safety during the Japanese assault on Nanking, machine-gunned survivors who attempted to reach the shore in small boats before the *Panay* sank.

Cmdr. Hughes reported that following his arrival ashore after being wounded, he was informed that an armed Japanese boat

was firing at the *Panay*. He said he heard that several men from the boat subsequently boarded the *Panay* and remained for a few minutes.

The report described the visit of Lt. Shesimo Murakami before the bombing attack in which the Lieutenant asked the destination of the *Panay*. Cmdr. Hughes replied that it was proceeding to a point 28 miles above Nanking, explaining that his purpose was to keep clear of artillery fire.

Cmdr. Hughes pointed out that when Lt. Murakami asked information regarding Chinese troops, he declined to answer, calling to the officer's attention that the United States was friendly with both Japan and China.

The report then went on to describe how the *Panay* and convoy had anchored 221 miles above Woosung point, where it seemed unlikely that any troops would attempt to cross the river.

"This location seemed highly desirable," he said. "We were easily visible . . . . for miles around on every side.

"It seemed unlikely that any troops would try to cross the river in our vicinity. In selecting this spot I had in mind, primarily, the safety of the *Panay* and the refugees whom she was carrying, but also the safety and well being of the American ships in the convoy and their personnel.

"Immediately upon anchoring I posted sentry lookouts for airplanes and troops movements. I later allowed a party of eight men to visit the *Mei Ping* nearby. These men were still on board the *Mei Ping* when the attack started and therefore were unable to return to ship."

Cmdr. Hughes described his astonishment on discovering the planes overhead evidently intending to attack.

He repeated the account, already known, how the first bomb struck the *Panay*, injuring him, how he was carried to the gallery and from there heard the *Panay's* machine-guns firing and realized that the crew was carrying on under the directions of Executive Officer, Lt. Arthur F. Anders.

"The first group of planes dive-bombed from a considerable altitude, which kept them beyond the range of the Lewis guns," he said in his report. "Later when the *Panay* was visibly smashed, they came much closer and not only let go with their bombs from low altitudes—perhaps 100 to 200 feet—but machine-gunned the deck.

"I distinctly heard their guns which have a different sound from the *Panay's*. According to my reckoning, the *Panay* received about 24 direct hits. I did not believe it was possible for such a small ship to receive such damage and still float."

Cmdr. Hughes said that one of the merchant ships attempted to come alongside the *Panay* and take off its personnel but the bombing prevented it. He observed that "it should be remembered that the attacking planes concentrated almost all efforts on the *Panay* during at least the first half hour.

"When it was decided to abandon ship. I ordered wounded removed first."

The report revealed that Cmdr. Hughes was placed in the first boat leaving the *Panay* by several members of the crew despite his protests. He pointed out that there was no panic at any time and that orders were carried out exactly.

"Lieut. A. F. Anders showed great courage and perseverance in maintaining the fire from all our machine-guns although he was badly wounded almost immediately in the throat, later in the arm and both hands . . . ." Cmdr. Hughes said. "I have no complaint against the conduct of any officer, enlisted man or passenger. Everyone acted with fine courage and initiative.

Hughes' Report Does Not Sustain Tokyo's Contention of a "Mistake"

Well-informed circles in Washington pointed out that the report of Cmdr. Hughes scarcely tallies with Tokyo's contention that the whole affair was a mistake, but since Cmdr. Hughes was incapacitated during much of the Japanese action, officials are inclined to place most authority on the Naval Board's report, preliminary accounts of which indicate that the *Panay* commander's account regarding the deliberate nature of the attack is fully substantiated.

The insistence in the Japanese Note on the fact that strict orders are being given to make a recurrence of such an attack impossible in future, and the statement that "definite specific steps" would be taken to prevent a recurrence, have been well received in Washington.

The *United Press* pointed out that what was giving Government circles the most concern, is the effect which the film of the incident will have on the American public.

Japanese Planes Stated Uninformed of Presence of American Ships in Yangtsze

Japanese naval aircraft which bombed the U.S.S. *Panay* and other vessels were totally uninformed of the presence of American ships in the vicinity of operations above Nanking on Dec. 12, the naval department of the Imperial General Headquarters announced in a communique at Tokyo Dec. 24. The Japanese planes acted on orders to demolish vessels carrying Chinese troops fleeing from Nanking to the upper reaches of the Yangtze, the communique said.

Public Bodies Send Expressions of Regret to U.S.A. on "Panay" Incident

The Japanese people's sincere regrets for the bombing and sinking of the U.S.S. *Panay* and American merchantmen on Dec. 12 were conveyed Dec. 23 to Ambassador Joseph C. Grew above the signature of 32 public organizations throughout the country. The joint letter expressed the signatories' "profound sympathy for those who suffered injuries and other losses in the tragedy" and "deep regrets for the unfortunate occurence." "We feel," the letter said, "that we voice the sentiment of the entire Japanese people in the above message and it is our firm conviction that the incident challenges us on to greater endeavors for perpetuating friendly relations between the two nations."

The letter asked Ambassador Grew to convey "this simple and sincere expression of our thoughts and feelings" to President Franklin D. Roosevelt and the American people.

The signatories of the letter included the Japan-America Society; the Japan Red Cross Society; the Pan-Pacific Club; the Society for International Cultural Relations; the Aoyama Gakuin, a Methodist college; the Columbia University Club; the Federation of English-Speaking Societies; the Japan Michigan University Club; the St. Paul's University, and the Y.M.C.A. and the Y.W.C.A. in Tokyo.

ITALIAN SARCASM—HELP IS COMING!

From Guerin Meschino, Milano

"Do not despair—The American President and the Archbishop of Canterbury have given wonderful speeches denouncing Japan."

U.S. Government Closely Guards "Panay" Bombing Films

The United States Government took extra, unusual precautions to assure the safety of motion pictures taken aboard the U.S.S. *Panay* by Norman Alley, Universal Newsreel cameraman, during the Japanese bombing of that vessel on the Yangtze River. The arrival of the precious films in Alameda, California, was delayed somewhat by unfavorable weather at Honolulu. The Government took every precaution to prevent any effort that might be made to destroy the incontrovertible proofs of Japanese intent in the bombing. The Pan-American Airways placed an extra guard at the airport, and U.S. Secret Service operatives were also on hand to protect Mr. Alley and his films. An armored truck took them from the Alameda to the Oakland airport and six detectives accompanied the chartered plane on its eastward journey.

On his arrival in Honolulu, Mr. Alley told reporters that a Japanese spokesman, attempted to reach him in Shanghai the Saturday following the fatal bombing of the *Panay* by Japanese planes. Mr. Alley said he was under an American naval and Marines escort, however, and refused to see the Japanese

spokesman. A second possible attempt to obtain the films was made when a Japanese seaplane circled over the American destroyer *Stuart* when he was en route to Manila from Shanghai with the historic pictures, Mr. Alley said. He was unable to determine whether the Japanese plane was armed and emphasized the two incidents might have been coincidences.

Indicative of the value placed on the films by American Government officials, a detachment of American naval forces met the Pan-American Airways *Clipper* plane on its arrival in Honolulu and took the pictures to Pearl Harbor, the naval base, where they were kept under guard until the *China Clipper* was ready to leave for California.

Japanese Troops in China Get Orders to Protect Foreign Lives

Japanese forces operating in China have recently received orders to "pay special care to the protection of foreign lives and property pursuing Chinese units," a spokesman of the Foreign Office stated in Tokyo Dec. 24. Hostilities, the spokesman said, are actually in progress between Japan and China, and, therefore, it is impossible to ban the activity of Japanese aircraft. Commenting on the best way of preventing the recurrence of incidents involving foreign warships and merchantmen, the official said:

"It is most difficult for us to guarantee the non-recurrence of such unfortunate incidents. We hope, however, that foreign Powers will co-operate with us in minimizing the possibility of new untoward incidents."

One of the correspondents present at the interview suggested that the best and the surest way to prevent incidents was the withdrawal of either Japanese or foreign and Chinese vessels from the Yangtsze.

Another newspaperman proposed neutralization of the Yangtse valley.

Tokyo G. H. Q. Issues Statement on "Bee" and "Ladybird" Shelling

Japanese artillery attacks on British gunboats and merchantment off Wuhu on Dec. 12 were "entirely unintentional," a statement issued by the press bureau of the Army Section of the Imperial General Headquarters in Tokyo declared Dec. 28. Not only the Japanese High Command in the field, but all first-line units as well, the statement contended, did not "even dream" of the presence of vessels of third Powers in a dangerous fighting zone on the Yangtze such as that upstream from Nanking. "Sincere regrets" that such incidents should have arisen were, however, expressed.

Washington Now Busy Assessing U. S. S. "Panay" Indemnity

The United States Government had not yet decided on the sum it would request the Japanese Government to furnish as indemnity for the sinking of the U.S.S. *Panay*, said Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, Dec. 27. Competent officials, he added, were working out the amount which would meet the case. Mr. Hull told pressmen that he did not have sufficient information to discuss the issues raised by the press reports that Japanese military authorities had issued a proclamation that all foreigners would be subjected to Japanese military law for offences against the Japanese army in the occupied areas in China. It was intimated in unofficial circles, however, that if America's extraterritorial rights are infringed by any such regulation, the Government will certainly take up the matter.

Dissatisfaction with American acceptance of the Japanese Note regarding the Japanese destruction of the U.S.S. *Panay* mounted steadily, a *United Press* message from Washington Dec. 27 stated. One possible explanation for the acceptance, according to some sources, was that Japan privately gave the United States broader assurances regarding punishment of the responsible officers than contained in the official note which was released to the press. Private advices that Emperor Hirohito had been notified of the incident, may also have been given Mr. Hull, it was reported.

Osaka Businessmen Propose to Build Gunboat to Replace U.S.S. "Panay"

The United States' Navy may soon possess a Japanese-built gunboat, if the plan proposed today by a group of Osaka businessmen and industrialists is realized, a *Domei* message from Japan's industrial city Dec. 28 stated. Calling on Rear-Admiral Matsuzaki, in charge of the Navy's ordannce and shipbuilding projects Hajime Ohnishi, President of the Osaka Wire-Netting Manufacturing Company, offered on behalf of various Osaka civic and business group to pay for the construction of a river gunboat to replace the U.S.S. Panay, sunk by Japanese bombs near Nanking on Dec. 12. The project, Mr. Ohnishi revealed, is backed by a number of organizations, including the Shipbuilders' Associtaion and the Japan-America Society. A meeting will soon be called, he added, to discuss the details of the plan.

Japanese Flotilla of Submarines Said Off West Coast of the U. S. A.

The Los Angeles *Daily News* reported Dec. 28 that certain circles there gave credence to a "sensational rumor" that an alien submarine flotilla had been operating off the Pacific coast of the United States. The rumor was reported circulating in American naval circles. A naval seaplane, according to the rumor, scouted over an area in which the foreign submarines were reported operating.

An American naval authority was quoted as having said, "If there are any foreign submarines in this part of the Pacific, they are probably Japanese. It is inconceivable to think that any other nation would have submarines in this part of the Pacific."

New York "Times" Suggests Concurrent U.S.-British Policy

A concurrent policy by Great Britain and the United States to "curb dictators and restore order and safety in the world" was urged by the *New York Times* in a two-column Christmas Eve editorial Dec. 24. A parallel course, it says, would be both sensible and strong: self-interest suggests it, and world peace demands it.

U. S. Navy Opens Drive on Japanese Fishing Vessels on West Coast

Secret maneuvers of the U.S. Navy along the west coast of America which had kept the Navy on a near-wartime basis for three days, began to assume definite meaning Dec. 23 when it was disclosed the Navy, Customs and Los Angeles District Attorney were co-operating in a drive to rid the coast of fishing boats operating under "dummy" American registry. To avoid international complications, it was reported, the Navy is stopping all fishing boats off the coast and scrutinizing their crews and papers. The majority of foreign-owned ships under American registry, are Japanese, it was understood. Customs officials seized the $25,000 *Nancy Hanks*, alleged to have been built for a Japanese, Y. Suzuki, but registered by an American citizen, Masaaki Kuwadera. The United States attorney said if the reports were correct, criminal charges would be brought against Mr. Kuwadera. He forecast additional seizures soon.

Aliens own, operate, control or man 1,002 fishing boats in California, it was stated. Between 400 and 500 of these were said to be under Japanese control while the majority of the others were owned by Italians and Portuguese.

The 1,500 ton destroyers *Aylwin* and *Downes* left the habor of San Pedro to relieve the *Balch* and *McDougal*. The "Channel Patrol" will identify all commercial craft leaving or entering San Diego or San Pedro, according to reports from said city.

Defeated Presidential Candidate Upholds President's Far Eastern Policy

While newspapers throughout the United States last week warned Japan that American sentiment might swing suddenly in favor of war in the event of further "provocations" such as the recent *Panay* incident, Alfred M. Landon, former Republican Presidential Candidate, telegraphed the President Dec. 22 his complete support of the Administration's strong declaration of foreign policy.

Mr. Landon among other things said: "I believe the overwhelming majority of my countrymen, regardless of politics, race, creed or color, from the days of President Washington to this hour, have desired to pursue an even tenor in their ways with all nations and all peoples, but throughout our long history, we Americans have reacted against every suggestion that ultimate security can be assured by closing our eyes to the fact that whether we like it or not, we are a part of a large world of other nations and peoples. As such we owe some measure of co-operation and even leadership in maintaining the standards of conduct helpful in attaining the ultimate goal of general peace." President Roosevelt's reply said the "generous spirit" of Mr. Landon's telegram "helps me to meet the problems which confront our country and help foreign countries in troublous times."

Secretary Hull Upholds American Extraterritorial Rights

Secretary of State Hull in his letter to Senator Smathers on Dec. 20 in which he stated that American warships, marines and soldiers would remain in China at least as long as the present conditions prevail, pointed out the growth during more than a century of the system of extraterritorial jurisdiction. "Many of our nationals cannot suddenly disavow or cut themselves off from the past," he said, "nor can the Government suddenly disavow its obligations and responsibilities."

Japanese Open Yangtszepoo Area to Foreigners, But Not to Chinese

Following an announcement made by the Japanese spokesman at last Sunday's press conference, the areas north of Soochow Creek (with certain exceptions) were reopened on Dec. 27.

According to the announcement, the opened-up zone would include Settlement as well as extra-Settlement areas including Chapei.

Chinese, with the exception of domestics carrying certificates issued by the Japanese Consulate-General and vouched for by their employers, remain barred from the areas.

Certain parts of Hongkew, Yangtszepoo and other districts, would remain closed because of "military necessity," the spokesman said. Sentries posted around the proscribed areas will inform would-be passers-by of the various restrictions.

Curfew will be enforced in the areas north of Soochow Creek from 11 p.m. to 5 a.m. No traffic is said permitted during those hours. Curfew passes issued by the Settlement Police will not be valid. Automobiles will be permitted to run at night without hooded lights, but will be required to turn the lights off and come to a halt whenever street lights are turned off in case of air raids.

Lights outside of buildings and above the second floor will have to be hooded so that no rays will escape above. These, as well as those on lower floors, will have to be equipped with switches so that they may be turned off immediately in case of an air raid, the official declared.

The removal of goods from foreign-owned property without passes is permitted. An escort, however, has to be picked up at the Garden Bridge on such occasions. This precaution, the spokesman said, was being taken to "assure the bona fides" of the parties removing the goods. The removal of goods from Chinese-owned property by third-party nationals continues to be banned.

Chinese domestics, the spokesman said, would no longer have to be accompanied by their employers when proceeding to make purchases, provided they had consular identification papers.

Strict penalties against any person interfering with Japanese military operations in areas in the Japanese defense sector or under Japanese occupation were simultaneously made public over the signature of Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese China Sea Fleet.

Such subversive activities, the announcement said, were punishable with death and other severe penalties according to Japanese military law. Those surrendering themselves to the Japanese authorities before arrest would be treated with lenience, the statement said.

Chinese Civic Center, former headquarters of Mayor O. K. Yui, of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai, became an important Japanese artillery base during the local hostilities.

Japanese Insist That Their Regulations Do Not Conflict with Exterritorial Rights

A spokesman of the Japanese Embassy in Shanghai Dec. 27 indicated that negotiations are being actively conducted for the restoration of normal conditions in the area north of Soochow Creek, at least as far as communication and postal and telegraph facilities are concerned. Foreign residents, the nature of whose occupation necessitates nocturnal locomotion, will be issued special curfew passes by the Japanese authorities.

Drawing a close line of differentiation between "law covering territory and law applicable only to individuals or a group of individuals," the Japanese Embassy spokesman contended that the penalties applicable to persons engaging in activities endangering the safety of Japanese forces in Shanghai did not conflict with extraterritorial rights enjoyed by certain foreign nationals in China. The regulations, the spokesman declared, were issued as "a measure of self-preservation" and constituted a necessary prerequisite to the reopening of the areas north of Soochow Creek. "The regulations specify penalities against persons engaging in certain activities against the Japanese armed forces," the spokesman said. "These are applicable to Japanese, Chinese, or third party nationals, without differentiation."

The authority of the Shanghai Municipal Police, the spokesman argued, was not being infringed upon, since it remained in charge of suppressing crimes stipulated by general law.

"These specific regulations are necessary as I do not believe that there is anything in municipal ordinances prohibiting activities detrimental to the safety of Japanese forces in Shanghai," the spokesman declared. Chinese law also did not prohibit activities against Japanese forces, he averred. In such circumstances, it was deemed necessary to proclaim rules of conduct in order to ensure the safety of the Japanese forces," the spokesman declared. Penalties applied only to "specific offences directed at the Japanese armed forces," the spokesman emphasized.

Extraterritorial rights were guaranteed under treaties concluded between China and various Powers and were applicable to the territory of China, he admitted. "The presence of Japanese troops in China has given rise to an extraordinary situation," the spokesman declared. "Regulations to cope with such an emergency naturally had to be worked out. "The present rules," he added, "are applicable only to individuals engaged in acts of a hostile nature against Japanese armed forces. "We are confident that third party nationals will not engage in such activities detrimental to the safety of the Japanese forces. But, should the regulations unfortunately have to be invoked against a third party national, full consideration will be given to the principles of international law and to the terms of existing treaties."

Britain Makes Representations on Opening of Yangtszepoo

Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador in Tokyo, was instructed Dec. 22 to make representations to the Japanese Government regarding access to British-owned property in the International Settlement at Shanghai, Foreign Secretary, Mr. Eden, announced in the House of Commons.

Chungking Overflowing With Chinese Refugees From Down River

An unprecedented situation has been created at Chungking, the new capital of China, as the result of a considerable exodus of people from Hankow. The city is so crammed that the authorities have now decided to stop further arrivals. Many steamers loaded with refugees were not allowed to berth for several days, with the result that that were compelled to unload their passengers at Ichang and Wanhsien.

There is no more housing accommodation in Chungking. Many shops are doing business during the day and renting out their counters at night as sleeping quarters to refugees who are obliged to walk the streets during the day. Chungking is also facing a serious food shortage. The authorities are urging all refugees going to Szechuen to bring their own foodstuffs.

Britain, France and the U. S. Ask Japan to Create Safety Zone in Hankow

Britain, France and the United States last week made representations to Japan suggesting the creation of a safety zone at Hanko

Peace Preservation Committee—Japan's Set-Up in North China

BY C. Y. W. MENG 孟昭漪

AFTER the resignation of General Sung Cheh-yuan, the then commander of the 29th Route Army, and concurrently, chairman of the P.A.R.C. (Political Affairs Readjustment Committee), another Japanese puppet organ came into existence in northern China. This organ is called the "P.P.C." (Peace Preservation Committee) of the Municipality of Peiping. The first puppet in charge of this organ was Kiang Chao-chung, a strong adherent of the defunct "Anfu Clique." According to the report, at first, the Japanese Special Service Bureau, attached to the Japanese Army, made some definite promises of "non-interference in the affairs," and the "preservation of the present *status quo*." But at the first preliminary meeting held at the Feng Teh Yuan of Chung Nai Hai, the Chinese were much surprised to see that the Chinese attendance was far less than that of the Japanese, and that more than 10 resolutions of an important nature were simply read and adopted "without any form of discussion." For this reason and the other, Kiang tendered his resignation on the ground of "illness." But when General Chang Tze-chung, the then commander of the 38th Divisio,n was released from his posts as the acting chairman of the P.A.R.C. and the mayorship of Peiping, Kiang was again urged by a group of "people" to assume both of the posts.

With the abolition of the P.A.R.C., the P.P.C. is considered the highest organ in Peiping. The organization of this Committee is represented by the following diagram:

Chairman

Experts & Advisers	Standing Committemen	Standing Advisers
	Social Affairs Division	
	Economic Division	
	Public Safety Division	
	Cultural Division	

Needless for us to point out, there are many "advisers," and all advisers are people of no other nationality than Japanese. Every Division has at least two or three advisers, whose power far exceeds that of the chief-in-charge of the Division. They can do anything that they wish without following the usual Chinese documentary procedure. "The whole administration has now become the 'Japanese Special Service Bureau type'" is the comment of some keen local observers.

A "Big" Puppet Organ in the Making

Judging by the name, the P.P.C. should be purely a local administrative organ. But in reality, it is created to serve a far greater end in the future. In fact, it is an "embryo" from which another big puppet for the whole of North China is to be born!

Already sometime in September, "formal invitations" were issued for holding a conference of the representatives of the P.P.C. in Peiping, and the P.P.C. in Tientsin and the "Eastern Hopei Anti-Communist and Autonomous Government" (another Japanese puppet). It is apparently the intention of the Japanese to "incorporate" these three districts into one! The conference, as scheduled, took place under the chairmanship of Kao Ling-wei. The representatives of Peiping were Chow Chao-hsiang, Ling Chiao-chi; for Tientsin, Kao Ling-wei, Tyau Chuan-hsiang; for Eastern Hopei, reports vary. According to one, they were the Japanese, but according to the other, they were the successors of Yin Yu-keng (the puppet of Eastern Hopei government). But when the personnel of the conference were studied, they could well be grouped in one catagory—that is: traitors, local gentry and puppets. On October 13, it was announced that the name—Peiping (northern peace)—was again changed into "Peking"—a name which was in use during the former dynasty.

Educational Reforms

Through propaganda, the Japanese claim to have taken many steps in the "educational reforms." Let us see what are these educational reforms:

(1) Establishment of the Headquarters of the Education in North China: The first thing that they did was to cause the P.P.C. to issue "invitations" to the discontented Chinese politicians, professors and teachers, antagonistic to the present Kuomintang administration, to hold a meeting in Feng Teh Yuan under the chairman of Sung Chiao, editor of the *Peiping Morning Post*. (This paper was formerly independent and was edited by some famous Chinese journalists. But owing to its outspokenness, it was taken over by the P.A.R.C. sometime ago, and Sung has since been the editor—*Ed.*). The Bye-Law of the Headquarters was adopted "without any symbol of discussion." Then a lengthy circular telegram in strong condemnation of the party (Kuomintang) rule was sent out in the name of those who attended the meeting. On the next day, this telegram was published under big headings in all papers throughout the territory now under Japanese military occupation, apparently, the purpose being to tell the world such were the Chinese "own actions." The next step was of course, the enforcement of what is said in the telegram. That is: to suppress every form of "party rule" and "Anti-Japanese feeling and activities," which the Japanese militarists, officials and advisers could interpret in whatever way they liked.

(2) Revision of textbooks for middle and primary schools:—The so-called Cultural Division at once went to work to revise all school textbooks; the "general principles," as declared, are "pro-Japanism" and "anti-party rule-ism." The Social Affairs Bureau was instructed to work in co-operation with the authorities of the schools in this direction. When they finished their draft, the revision had to be presented to the Japanese advisers for approval. The revision had been so extensive that it is impossible for us to discuss the subject here. The study of citizenship is no longer permissible. Instead, study of Chinese classics is being enforced.

(3) Reopening of the schools: Under the Municipality of Peiping, there are about 60 middle schools, more than 100 primary schools, and 200 free schools. Ordinarily, more than $100,000, from the local municipal revenue, besides another $50,000 from the Ministry of Education, and other $40,000 from other sources, were appropriated for the maintenance of the schools. But since the "fall" of Peiping and Tientsin, local revenue has been in the hands of the Japanese army in North China. Educational monthly subsidies were discontinued. But for the sake of showing the Japanese "Wang Do spirit," $20,000 were now appropriated for the schools.

(4) Preparation for the establishment of the "highest institution of learning": Since the occupation of Peiping and Tientsin, many of the schools have become "empty" schools, and most of them have been converted into Japanese "barracks." No evacuation has yet been affected. Yet, the Japanese have lost no time in preparing to establish another "highest institution of learning," or as they call it, the "Peking University." According to their plan, the former Peking University would be made as the college of arts; Peiping University as a college of labor, commerce and medicines; the National Tsing Hwa University as a school of physical education, etc.

"The present state of education in Peiping and Tientsin—educational centers of China—constitutes a disgrace to the educational history of the nation," remarked one Chinese educator.

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Will Oil Sanctions Be America's Reaction to the Panay Incident?

BY C. Y. W. MENG

In connection with the sinking of the U.S.S. *Panay* it is pertinent to note that in the past few months there have been several incidents of this kind when foreign men-of-war and merchant vessels were hit, and members on board were killed or wounded by shells from Japanese artillery fire or aerial bombardment.

The *Sao Tang Pao*, one of the leading papers in Hankow, in an editorial dealing with the incident, remarked that should the incident be again settled by apology, "it would make us feel that the Americans are too cowardly . . . . for such an incident amounts to a loss of national prestige . . . .".

In an editorial on the same incident, *Ta Kung Pao*, another leading Chinese paper said: "We know that many Americans support the Isolationist policy. That is why President Roosevelt finds it difficult to pursue his foreign policy. But Japan has openly sunk an American gunboat despite the fact that she sought refuge up-river. We wonder how the Isolationists will take it?"

We wish to point out that there are peaceful and effective measures which America can adopt to stop Japanese aggression in China without resorting to hostilities. The most effective measure, we believe, would be *oil sanction against Japan*!

We are not the first one to suggest the invoking of oil sanctions against Japan. Mr. Morrison, chairman of the Board of Consellors of the Municipality of London, in his speech to the American people, after strongly condemning Japanese indiscriminate aerial bombardment of the Chinese cities has already urged the interested powers to invoke oil sanctions to oppose Japan. The Union of the League of Nations in Great Britain and the Socialist Party in Belgium have both reached the same conclusion, and have adopted the same resolution. So we merely renew the appeal to the world to invoke quickly this peaceful and yet most effective measure for stopping Japanese aggression. We believe that this measure will be highly effective.

The annual production of oil in Japan Proper and Formosa is as follows:

(one million gallons per unit)

	1916	1921	1926	1930	1934
Japan Proper	123.5	93.5	71.3	83.7	76.0
Formosa	0.8	0.3	3.8	2.4	1.5
Total	124.3	93.3	75.1	86.1	77.5

That is, the oil production in Japan had reached its peak in 1916. In recent years, there has been not only no further

increase, there has been a downward tendency. In 1935, despite many measures of encouragement of the oil industry in Japan, the production reached only 83.4 million gallons or only 0.28% of the world production. As explained by the experts, the trouble with Japan in the oil production is neither lack of technique nor shortage of capital, but lack of resources.

As to the annual consumption of oil in Japan, it is roughly estimated at 97,000,000 barrels or 2,900,000 tons. The Japanese navy alone needs some 1,200,000 tons annually. In time of war, Japan requires far greater amounts of oil—probably four times than the usual. As estimated by the Japanese themselves, for the first half year of war, Japan needs 3,518,000 tons of raw oil, 287,000 tons gasoline, and 29,000 tons engine oil.

Japan could, however, produce only some 880,000 barrels of oil or less than 10%; more than 90% of the oil used has to be imported from foreign countries.

That Japan is now feeling extremely nervous over "oil shortage" is indicated by the nation-wide opposition to the arbitrary government action in exercising "control" over oil production, consumption and storage, etc. One of the most common slogans, in Japan today is "we want oil but we do not want war!

The following is a list of foreign countries which supply Japan with oil:

(one million gallons per unit)

From	1933	1934	1935
U.S.A.	409.78	573.38	650.00
Dutch East Indies	121.47	147.39	216.40
U.S.S.R.	92.62	81.67	62.90
Borneo	43.76	40.27	52.80
Others	110.67	98.52	119.90
Total	768.20	941.23	1,102.00

That is, America leads in supplying oil to Japan! Further, the importation of American oil to Japan is increasing year by year.

Let the American public realize that every drop of oil which America imports into Japan serves no other useful purpose than to enable the Japanese gunboats and airplanes to proceed to China to bombard Chinese cities and kill and wound thousands of the Chinese people; and this time the Japanese aircraft which sank the U.S.S. *Panay* and three more American vessels used American oil for propelling purposes!

During the World War, the French President, in his appeal to the American people, said that "a drop of oil means a drop of blood"! We, the Chinese, wish to make the same appeal to the American public. To send more oil to Japan is to help Japan bombard more Chinese cities and kill and wound more Chinese. But to cease to export oil to Japan is to force Japan to stop her military actions in China!

China has been suffering from the Japanese aggression. But now America has also suffered, not only in the form of trade losses but also in national prestige. It is up to America, which is the chief oil supplying nation, to stop supplying oil to Japan!

Educational Surveys Conducted by Tokyo Group in Shanghai

A group of Japanese educators this week made intensive studies of the effects of the Sino-Japanese hostilities on educational conditions among the Chinese in the Shanghai area.

Surveys of Sino-Japanese cultural relations, languages, and other matters relative to general sociological developments were carried on by the delegation, which arrived here on Dec. 20 from Dairen, according to the local Japanese newspaper, *Shanghai United News*. Leading the group was Sakusaburo Uchigasaki, Parliamentary Vice-Minister of Education, an executive member of the Minseito Party and former professor of the Waseda University. Prior to coming here the party was in North China and Manchuria on a similar mission. They made a round of calls on Japanese military and diplomatic officials here before starting their investigations.

Japanese Will Reopen Tung Wen College

Determined to carry on Sino-Japanese educational work despite the destruction of the Japanese Tung Wen College buildings on Hungjao Road, the Japanese authorities of the school are planning to resume classes in Shanghai early next year, according to the Japanese *Shanghai United News*. A temporary building will be constructed to house the college, the paper said, and it is expected to be completed by March. The college was burned by Chinese soldiers retreating before the Japanese drive westward. Since November students of the school have been receiving their lessons in Nagasaki. Restoration of the college was decided upon after a conference between Dr. Chozo Ouchi, President of the college, and the Japanese Premier, Prince Ayamaro Konoye, who is Chairman of the Toa Dobun Kai, a society established to promote cultural relations between Japan and China.

Japanese "Reconstruction" Materials to Come to China Duty-Free

The *Osaka Mainichi* Dec. 17 printed a report which had reached the head office of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, according to which the transportation of cargoes from Japan to Shanghai, which, with the exception of munitions, had been banned, has been made completely free. To carry the enormous amount of building materials and other goods waiting for shipment to Shanghai, the N.Y.K. will continue the present temporary Shanghai service of the *Akita Maru* and the *Tatsuno Maru*, which were mobilized some time ago, in addition to the *Shanghai Maru* and the *Nagasaki Maru*, the regular steamers on the run.

The cargoes to be dispatched to Shanghai are classified into three categories:

First class: Munitions, goods for the benefit of soldiers, comfort kits to the Japanese Army and Navy, and cargoes accompanied by certificates of the Army or Navy authorities.

Second class: Daily necessaries of the Japanese residents in China and building materials.

Third class: Other cargoes in general.

No import duty will be levied on the goods enumerated in the first and the second classes. The attachment of the invoices of the Chinese consuls in Japan is required for the shipment of cargoes of the third class in case their value is higher than Yen 200 per packet, for some of them are subject to import duty. As regards cargoes addressed to foreigners, the licenses of the relevant consulate-general must be attached.

The re-establishment of the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, which plies between Shanghai and Yangtze ports, will soon materialize, it was said. The Japanese Ministry of Communications is now drafting the plan for its re-establishment. The N.Y.K. and O.S.K., meantime, are planning to open new services between Japan and Hainan island and (according to a *Reuter* dispatch from Tokyo) between Osaka-Kobe and Hankow. The Yamashita Kisen Kaisha are also considering similar steps.

Commons Discusses Customs Situation at Shanghai

The control of the Chinese Maritime Customs at Shanghai was the subject of questions in the House of Commons Dec. 22. Foreign Secretary Eden said in reply that as the Japanese authorities at Shanghai had not received instructions regarding the matter, he instructed Sir Robert Craigie, the British Ambassador in Tokyo, to communicate with the Japanese Government. As a result, he added, the Japanese Government had promised to expedite the despatch of instructions.

War Time Regulations Provide Heavy Punishment for Trading with the Enemy

A set of War-Time Regulations governing Agricultural, Mining, Industrial and Commercial Administration (*Chan-Shih Nung Kwang Kung Shang Kuan-Li Tiao-Li*) was promulgated by the National Government in a Mandate issued at Chungking, Dec. 22.

According to these Regulations, in time of war, all agricultural, mining, industrial and commercial enterprises are to be placed under the direct control of the Military Affairs Commission. Special supervision will be exercised by the Commission over the transportation and storage of such products as foodstuffs, minerals, fuel, cotton, timber, and other articles which are of military importance.

The death penalty, life imprisonment or imprisonment of 10 years or more will be meted out to any person guilty of: Supplying the enemy with essential raw materials; supplying the enemy with information concerning the agricultural, mining, industrial or commercial situation in this country; or committing agricultural, mining, industrial or commercial sabotage.

Military Affairs Commission to Control Nation's Private and Public-Owned Industries

The National Government at Chungking last week issued an order placing the supreme control of the nation's private and public owned industries, mines, commercial and agricultural projects under the Military Affairs Commission.

The Military Affairs Commission, according to the order, will co-operate with local Chambers of Commerce, Farmers' Unions, Labor Unions and other technical and occupational organizations in studying plans for co-ordinating output as well as increasing and conserving the natural and industrial resources of China.

The list of industries, commercial and mining projects named in the order includes practically every enterprise now being undertaken in China. A partial list shows that the control will extend over all mines, factories producing cement, alcohol, fuel and transportation equipment.

In addition, the production of silk and cotton, as well as foodstuffs, both in their raw and manufactured state, will come under the new regulation. Newspapers, books and other publications are also included in the control regulation under the heading of educational and cultural enterprises.

Soviets Have Huge Army and Many Planes, But Morale of Army Is Doubtful

(By a Russian Correspondent)

THE reported arrival of a number of Soviet airplanes with their fliers at Hankow brings to the fore again the question of the gradual involvement of Soviet Russia in Sino-Japanese hostilities. According to foreign reports, about thirty Russians have arrived at Hankow and fly daily over the town patrolling the air from threatened Japanese raids. The Japanese reports give even a far greater number of arrivals, 240 fliers, manning 120 up-to-date machines, some of whom have allegedly taken part in air-battles. All this seems to establish the fact that the U.S.S.R. is not going to be an onlooker in the present bloody struggle but intends to take part in support of China and probably to the extent in no sense inferior to that it his been according Republican Spaniards in their struggle against General Francisco Franco and his fascist allies.

This brings the possibility of a head-on clash between the U.S.S.R. and Japan, for which both have been preparing all these years, a step nearer, especially if Chinese continue their resistance against invasion. Taking due note of this development, the press in Shanghai has been discussing the strength of Soviet fighting forces, likely to be involved in the war. It is stated that Soviet Russia now possesses a standing army of about 1,500,000 men, fully armed and trained, of which 400,000 are said to be quartered around "Manchukuo"; that the Soviets are said to have about 6,000 airplanes, with a yearly output of about 5,000 planes, turned out by 28 aircraft, 14 engine and 32 accessories plants; that Russia has 18,000 pilots, 50,000 other ratings, 150,000 more under training, all this backed up by the Osovoaviochim, an organization claiming 13,000,000 members, and that the number of tanks is said to be also about 6,000.

These figures are so striking that there is very little to be said except to express profound astonishment. But a little meditation on present conditions in Russia introduces considerable modification of the first impression. That the above figures have been derived from Soviet sources there can be no doubt; as a matter of fact there is no way to establish their conformity with facts.

Soviets Do Not Represent Solid Mass Ready to Die for Ideals

What counts is the morale of reservists and in this respect the Soviets do not represent a solid mass of men ready to die for ideals superscribed by their leaders. In dictatorship there are bound to happen disaffections, specially in times of war and particularly in a country such as Russia with its vast territory and population.

The communist leaders know this better than anybody else, hence in order to forestall possible revolutions, uprisings and riots in time of war, they will have to keep a certain portion of their peace-time army in the country, the main purpose of which will be to put down such up-risings. Then they will have to assort their reservists (18,000,000) into certain categories in according with the degree of their fidelity towards the present regime.

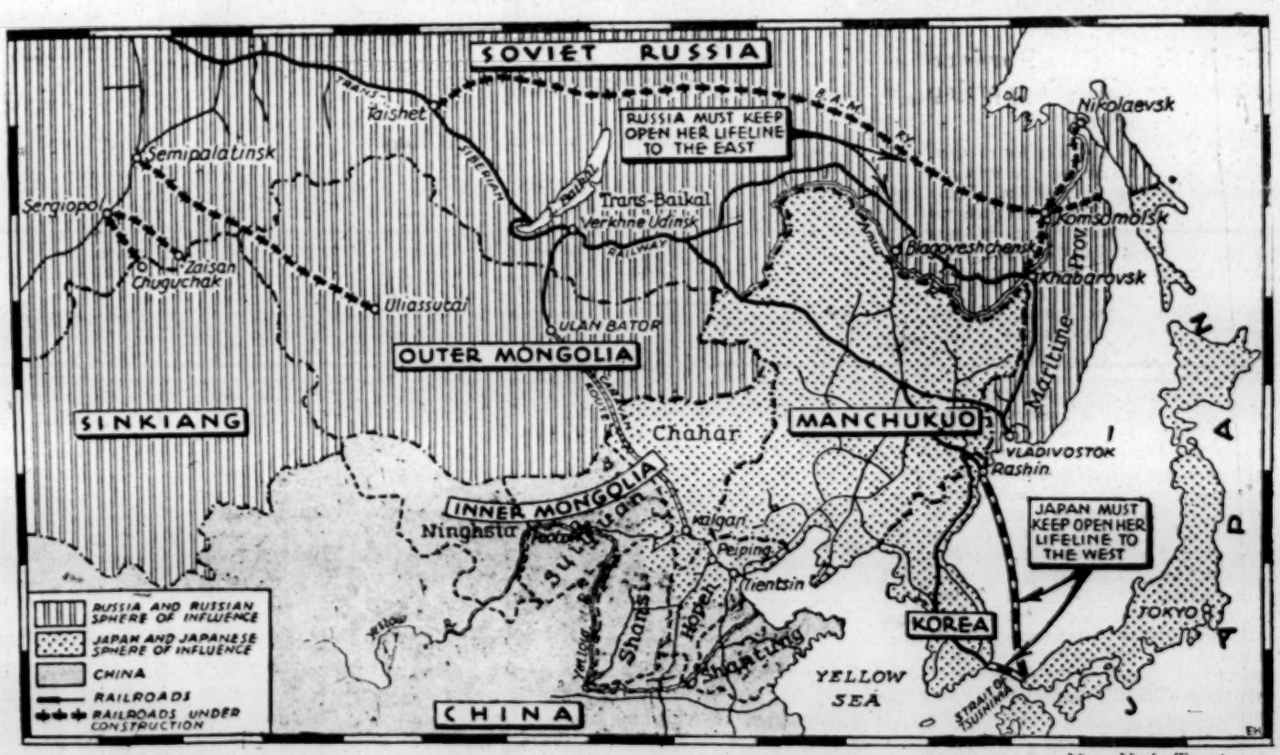
It has been alleged that the G.P.U. (secret police) classify Soviet reservists into three chief categories; (1) reliable, that is, ready to die at the orders of their superiors; (2) unreliable, who only outwardly show signs of fidelity towards the ruling party and its leaders, and (3) dangerous, those who are suspected of harboring counter-revolutionary ideas.

Some sources state that, at first, the government will mobilize only the first two categories—reliable and unreliable—that it will give arms only to the first group and shift the unreliables to secondary duties, until each shows by actual service that he can be trusted. If this opinion deserves attention, then Russia's army of 18,000,000 reservists dwindles to some unknown number. Unless the war is brought to a successful end in a very short time—in a few months—there will always be fear of internal strife, a certainty if the war runs into years.

Those who follow dispatches from Russia have been amazed at what is happening there in times of perfect peace. The present party "purge" cannot be otherwise termed than self-destruction. "Spies" appear to be everywhere—in every office, factory and farm. The Soviet Ministries, General Staff and Navy have not been exceptions, for spies have been unearthed amongst their members and put to death. The number of executed mounts daily, to which one should add executions carried out in secret.

The Red Army reportedly has lost 5,000 officers, many of highest rank, *e.g.* Tuckhachevsky, assistant commissar of defense, Alknis, commander of the air force; Orlov, commander of the navy, to mention the most important, all of whom have been declared spies working for the German and Japanese general staffs. Verily, history knows of no similar instance of wholesale infidelity to the ruling group amongst its most trusted lieutenants. And it goes without saying that in the atmosphere of mutual distruct, treachery and cruelty anything may happen, especially in times of social

THE VAST STAGE ON WHICH MOSCOW AND TOKYO ARMIES MOVE



—New York Tsmei

upheavals and wars. With the morale of the nation polluted by strife and mutual distrust, it is useless to think of war. The mere recounting of numbers of effectives and their implements of war becomes illusory and serves no useful purpose.

Soviets Could Win War Only by Huge Initial Success

Reference is often made to the development of Soviet rail communication in Siberia, especially to the Baikal-Amur Railway (BAM) as an important link in the Soviet defense scheme. This railway, announcedly traversing the whole of Eastern Siberia from a point near Krasnoyarsk on the Trans-Siberian Railroad to Komsomolsk on the Amur has not been built at all. They say it is only a paper plan not yet completed and that would be impossible to build this road in such a short time.

Such being the facts, the only hope for the Soviets to win a war would be in an initial success leading to the instantaneous crushing of the enemy's forces. With that end in view, their strategy is based reportedly on "carrying the war into the enemy's territory," on enlisting the support of proletariat and disgruntled elements, on converting the war into civil strife.

Obviously such a hope is open to doubt. It therefore must be admitted that Soviet military might is not so strong as appears at first glance. With a house divided against itself, it is difficult to think of a successful war unless there are unusually favorable developments like an effective economic and diplomatic isolation of Japan, enticement of her fighting forces far into Chinese territory and successful Chinese resistance, all of which may finally induce Moscow's leaders to enter the game.

December 24, 1937.

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Soviet Far Eastern Province Now Has Self-Supporting Army

The *Manchester Guardian* of Oct. 12 published details of the strength and organization of the Red Army in the Far East. The writer prefaced the article by stating that it was hardly probable that the Red Army would intervene in the events now developing in the Far East. Whatever happens Soviet Russia will try to order its policy so as not to be drawn openly into a war between other States.

The so-called Far Eastern province has now a self-supporting army, with its own technical and victualling bases (the last in the form of militarised collective farms); it is really three armies, with headquarters at Khabarovsk, Chita, and Ulan Bator. The great Siberian railway has been double-tracked, and a geographically less exposed parallel line running north of the main one is nearing completion. More than this, the necessary organisation has been already completed to enable war to be waged on the Asiatic front virtually without drawing on the resources of European Russia. Besides the industrial plants in the territory of the Far Eastern Army there are to-day enough industrial centres in Siberia and the Urals to provide for the army and navy fighting on the Far Eastern frontier.

Still more important is the completion of the Turksib, the line which connects Russian Central Asia with Siberia and so with the Far East. This not only makes it possible to carry on an Asiatic war almost entirely with forces drawn from Asiatic Russia but creates an additional supply base in the great republic of Kazakstan.

Soviets and Japanese Are Heavily Armed But Too Wary to Fight

The *New York Times* of Oct. 3 published an article by Hanson W. Baldwin describing the vast stage on which the Moscow and Tokyo armies move. The writer expressed the opinion that both nations are too wary to fight at the present time although both are heavily armed.

Japan's present conquest (says Mr. Baldium) have not yet carried her into the important Russian sphere of influence, nor is there any immediate likelihood that they will do so. True, Japanese columns are heading toward Paotow, on the Kalgan-Paotow railway, and will undoubtedly consolidate Japan's hold on Suiyuan, Chahar and a large part of Inner Mongolia by the formation there of a Japanese buffer State. Also Japan holds the southern terminus of the Kalgan-Ulan Bator caravan trail, and the Nankow Pass, which controls the approaches from Peiping of the so-called "Great North Road," the traditional route of conquest, which felt the thundering hoofs of Genghis Khan's hordes centuries ago. But her influence ends at the Outer Mongolian border; indeed it is doubtful if it yet reaches that point, and the Great North Road runs thence through Russian controlled or influenced territory in Outer Mongolia, skirting in the west Russian-influenced Sinkiang.

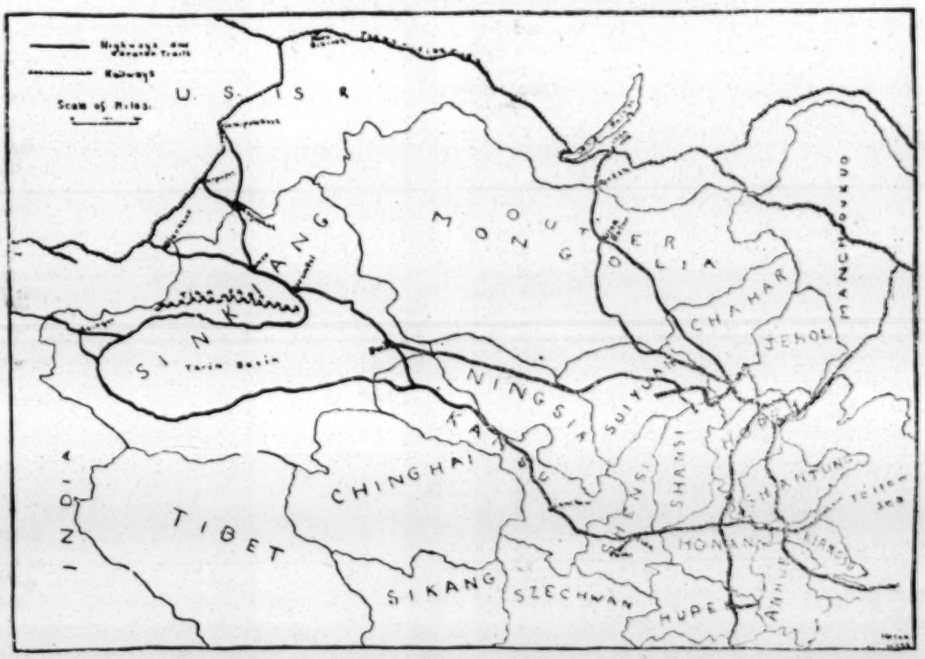
Russia cannot afford to let the whole or even the major portion of this route fall into Japanese hands; she cannot allow Japanese penetration to the railhead at Ulan Bator which connects with the Trans-Siberian, or at Uliassutai, a new rail connection (still perhaps incomplete) linking Western Outer Mongolia to Semipalatinsk.

She has announced that she would fight if her protege, the Mongolian Peoples' Republic, were invaded; she might feel forced to do so if Japanese influence penetrated deep into Sinkiang (far removed from the present sences of action and well beyond Japan's present reach), and she would be forced to do so if Japanese columns, pushing outward from Manchukuo, crossed the Amur, or attempted to isolate Vladivostok or the Maritime Provinces. But these contingencies have not arisen.

Hundreds of Thousands of Men to Build Russo-Chinese Military Highway

Paralleling the gigantic building of the Great Wall centuries ago, *Kuo Min* learns that a large labor force of 700,000 to 800,000 men is being recruited for the construction of a military highway linking China and Russia. The new road which will be 10,000 *li* in length (3,333 miles) is being built in sections under the supervision of 5,000 technical experts and engineers. Work is proceeding by day night.

ONLY ONE REMAINING ROAD TO RUSSIA



This map, showing the overland roads connecting China and Russia, indicates that only one—out of five—remains open, the ancient trail through Kansu and Sinkiang.

Linking up with two railway stations in Asiatic Russia, the projected highway starts from Tahcheng, northwestern Sinkiang near the Soviet border, runs southward to Wusu and then eastward to Tihwa (Urumchi), the Sinkiang provincial capital. From Tihwa it will pass through Kuchengtze and Hami in eastern Sinkiang; Ansi, Kiayukwan, Suchow, Kanchow and Lianchow in north-western Kansu; Lanchow, the Kansu provincial capital, Titao, Mincho and Wutu in southern Kansu; the Motienling (pass) and Langchung, northern Szechuan, and terminate via Chengtu, the Szechuan provincial capital, at Chungking, the provisional seat of the National Government.

On the completion of the new highway, it will take only a fortnight to transport military supplies from the Soviet border to Szechuan, instead of several months as hitherto.

It is learnt that the Outer Mongolian authorities have also decided to build a highway linking up Urga, the Mongolian capital, with Ninghsia, and the above Sino-Russian military highway in order to facilitate communications.

In order to facilitate the shipment of arms and ammunition from Europe, strenuous efforts are being made to link up Yunnan province by highway with Burma, a *Kuo Min* message from Kunming (Yunnanfu), Dec. 26 stated. As the result of continuous work by day and night shifts, the road has been practically com-

pleted. A few bridges have still to be built to connect Tali, western Yunnan, with Myitkyina, north-eastern Burma. Myitkyina being connected with Rangoon, capital of Burma, by railway, it will soon be possible to ship arms and ammunition to China from Europe by way of Burma, instead of Hongkong, thus saving three days' voyage. Due to the foresight of the Government in recent years, Yunnan is well-connected with the neighboring provinces by highways. The completion of the Yunnan-Burma highway thus opens up a new route for the transportation of military supplies to this country.

Defense Commissar Voroshiloff to Make Inspection Tour of Far East

A *Trans-Ocean* message from Moscow Dec. 23 stated that Defense Commissa. Voroshiloff will shortly make a tour of inspection in the Far East on which he will be accompanied by chief of the general staff Shaposhnikov and the commander-in-chief of the Soviet Navy, Viktorov.

It is stated that the tour was originally planned about a year ago but that it was twice postponed, first as a result of Marshal Tuchachevsky's "conspiracy" and afterwards in connection with the campaign for preparing for the elections to the Soviet Supreme Council.

Soviets Said Building Strong Fort at Murmansk

Working day and night, several thousand laborers are building a strong fort at the Soviet port of Murmansk, according to a report reaching Tsuruga, Dec. 23.

Reported Provisions of Draft Treaty Providing for Sino-Soviet Mutual Assistance

A pamphlet entitled "China Incident and Japan" (the third of a series issued by the S.M.R. Publicity Department) quotes a *Kokutsu* (Manchukuo News Agency) report from Shanghai of Sept. 24 as to the seriousness with which the Nanking Government was studying the draft treaty of Sino-Soviet mutual assistance. The draft treaty, as reported, contained the following provisions:

1. China and the Soivet Union will establish a joint defence committee against Japan, with headquarters at Ulanbator, Outer Mongolia.
2. Nanking and Moscow will cooperate in every way to attain as fully as possible these objectives: (*a*) International trouble will be created in either Europe or the Far East in order to render useless the Japan-Germany Anti-Comintern Aggreement. (*b*) The two countries will strive to scatter as much as possible the Japanese forces, through action on the Soviet-Manchukuo border, the Manchukuo-Outer Mongolian border, and the North, Central, and South China fronts. (*c*) The Comintern will work to disturb thought in Japan. (*d*) Guided by the Comintern, guerilla fighting will be taken up to undermine the Japanese military operations. (*e*) To attain these objectives, the Soviets will take charge of operations in North China and along the Manchukuo borders. Central and South China, with Shanghai as the center, will be under Chinese control.
3. The Soviet Union will supply China with volunteer soldiers and technical advisers, as well as arms and ammunition in case of need.

New Soviet Ambassador Arrives in China—Branch of Embassy to Be Opened at Chungking

The new Soviet Ambassador to China, M. Luganets-Orelsky, reached Hankow Dec. 25 from Lanchow, the capital of Kansu Province, where he arrived the previous day by air from Urumchi. He was formerly Soviet Consul at Urumchi, Sinkiang. M. Luganets-Orelsky is accompanied by the Counsellor of the Embassy and five other members of the staff.

The envoy later proceeded to Chungking to present his credentials to Lin Sen, Chairman of the National Government. He was scheduled to present his credentials on New Year's Day. Officials of the Soviet Embassy had already previously arrived in Chungking from Hankow, to make arrangements for the establishment of the Chungking offices of the Embassy.

Chiang Ting-fu Recalled as Ambassador to Moscow

The Chinese Ambassador to Moscow, Chiang Ting-fu, has been recalled. Yui Ming, the Shanghai representative of the Foreign Office, is at present on his way to Moscow as the new Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in Moscow and the Charge d'Affaires pending the appointment of a new Chinese Ambassador.

250 to Be Executed in Soviet Russia?

The execution of about 250 Soviet Russian functionaries and former diplomats is to take place in the near future, declared *Le Matin* (Paris) Dec. 26 in reporting that Stalin has refused a petition for an amnesty on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the October revolution. The paper pointed out in this connection that out of 159 mmebers of the Union Central Executive Committee who participated in the party congress of 1936, only 23 were alive and at liberty for the recent elections. The remaining 136 have been executed, exiled to Siberia or are in prison.

A large crowd of former Soviet officials are now awaiting trial or execution without trial at the Lubyanka prison, including the former Soviet Ambassador to Berlin, Yureneff, and the former Ambassador to Warsaw, Daytyan, as well as the former secretary of the Central Executive Committee, Popoff, and the former deputy chairman of the Council of People's Commissiares, Jan Rudsutak.

Japanese Forces Cross to Southern Bank of Yellow River

After effecting a crossing to the southern bank of the Yellow River, from Tsingcheng, 80 miles north-east of Tsinan, a Japanese detachment is moving on Chowtsun, important station of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway 61 miles east of Tsinan, in order to cut off the communications between Tsinan and Tsingtao, a *Kuo Min* message from Hsuchow Dec. 26 stated.

The main Japanese forces operating along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway are concentrated at Pukow and Puchen. In the Hwainan Railway sector, the Chinese troops have erected strong defence works south of Tsaohsien in eastern Anhwei. A large army has been detailed on this railway in order to check any Japanese move to attack Hopei, which is an important city in central Anhwei and the junction of the Hwainan Railway and the Pengpu-Anking and Hofei-Liuan Highways.

General Chiang Says Chinese Army Will Be Reorganized in Near Future

General Chiang Kai-shek Dec. 25 made an important statement on the military situation to a *Transocean* representative. Within two months at the latest, said the Generalissimo, the Chinese armies will be reorganized and the whole strategical plan to a considerable extent recast. This would entail an advantage for China.

In reply to a question concerning the next aim of the Japanese offensive the Generalissimo replied that the Japanese front is now so extended that any prophecy is impossible, but that he was still convinced that the Chinese resistance would finally be rewarded by a victory. The 300,000 Chinese dead and wounded would be replaced within a few months by new, fully trained recruits.

In reply to a further question regarding the new Chinese lines of defence the Generalissimo said that it was manifestly impossible to give detailed information on that subject, but that the necessary preparations were being made to hold up the Japanese advance in whatever direction it might be attempted.

New Japanese Offensive on Shansi Foreshadowed

A *Trans-Ocean* message from Hankow Dec. 25 stated that a new Japanese offensive in the province of Shansi, whose capital Taiyuan was occupied by the Japanese some time ago, was expected to be launched shortly.

It was officially announced that the city of Yuyu, 70 miles west of Tatung in northern Shansi near the Suiyuan border, has been recaptured by the 6th Flying Column under Commander Fu Sheng-lin.

Capture of Tienchang by Japanese Announced

Japanese units which occupied Yangchow some time ago and since have been in pursuit of Chinese troops retreating to the northwest on Dec. 22 captured Tienchang, 50 kilometers northwest of Yangchow, according to a communique issued by the headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in Central China, Dec. 26.

Japanese Recall Main Forces to Yangchow

The Japanese troops operating along the Grand Canal in northern Kiangsu have recalled their main forces to Yangchow, the salt production center on the northern bank of the Yangtsze River opposite Chinkiang, the Kiangsu provincial capital, a *Kuo Min* message from Hsuchow Dec. 26 stated.

Japan to Set Up "Formal Government" in China

Preparations are now under way for organizing a "formal government of the Republic of China to replace the present provisional one," according to Japanese reports received in Tokyo Dec. 23 from Peiping. Well-informed Japanese circles were quoted as saying that the "formal government" would probably be inaugurated in February by restoring the presidential system.

Japanese Police Conduct Wholesale Arrests of "Leftists"

Cracking down on leftist elements in wholesale police drives throughout the country, the Japanese Government arrested 370 persons, including several prominent politicians and educators, it was revealed in Tokyo Dec. 22. A sensation was created when lifting of the press ban thus disclosed the results of the widespread campaign against radical groups; among those rounded up was Kanju Kato, member of the House of Representatives and chairman of the executive committee of the Japanese Proletarian Party. All those arrested are suspected of participating in Communist activities. Some of them were said to have been charged with having Comintern connections. Movements led by the Japan Labor-Farmer Party, the Japan Proletarian Party and the All-Japan Council of Labor-Farmer Unions were aimed at dissemination of Comintern deas, it was alleged.

108 Arrests Made in 17 Prefectures

Police raids were carried out on December 15 in 17 prefectures, with Tokyo alone yielding 108 arrests.

Caught in the dragnet were the following politicians and professors: Hitoshi Yamakawa, 60-year old leader of the Japan Labor-Farmer faction; Tsunao Inomata, former professor at Waseda University; Kanson Arahata, popular poet and former professor at Waseda University; Gitaro Omori, former assistant professor at Tokyo Imperial University, and Itsuro Sakisaka, former professor at Kyushu Imperial University.

According to police examinations, the Labor-Farmer faction started movements in 1935 in pursuance of policies to "bolshevize the world" adopted by the general meeting of the Comintern in Moscow in the summer of that year. Main objectives of the movements were said to include opposition to Fascism and imperialistic war, and cooperation with social-democratic labor groups.

Japan Confident of Achieving Goal in China, Says Emperor

"Japan is confident of attaining her ultimate objective in the China incident" declared Emperor Hirohito in his message opening the 73rd session of the Diet in the House of Peers Dec. 26. Reading the long-awaited message from the throne to the hushed assembly, the Emperor impressed on the statesmen the importance of the questions which they were about to consider.

Emperor Hirohito voiced his gratification at the success of Japanese arms in China and the support given by the people, and at the growing friendship between Japan and the treaty powers.

Italy To Send Good-Will Mission to Japan

Carrying out its plan to exchange views on anti-Comintern and other problems with the Japanese Government authorities, the Italian Government Dec. 25 announced that it would send to Tokyo a good-will mission comprised of Army and Navy officials and ministerial representatives. With the arrival of the party, which will carry credentials from Premier Benito Mussolini, it is expected that closer relations between Japan and Italy will be effected, not only in anti-Comintern co-operation but in economic and cultural endeavors.

New Industrial League to Be Formed in Japan

Pledged to support the economic policies of the government under a virtual war-time system, an organization to be known for the time being as the Japan Industrial League will be created in the near future under the sponsorship of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry, a Tokyo message dated Dec. 26 stated.

Japanese Army Manuals Will Use "Elementary" Characters

The Japanese Army authorities Dec. 27 decided to simplify all army manuals and official documents in the interests of national efficiency by expunging all obsolete Chinese characters and using the same wording as that in elementary school books.

Japan to Issue Bonds for Yen 694,000,000 to Pay for Armaments

The Tokyo Government Dec. 27 distributed to members of the House of Peers and House of Representatives copies of the ordinary Budget Bill for 1938-39. Next year's Budget has been compiled, a Government spokesman explained, with a view to coping efficiently with the situation arising from long-term hostilities so as to attain the objective of the "punitive expedition against China" by meeting military requirements in materials and funds.

Next year's Budget, he stated, pays special attention to: Replenishment of armaments; military relief and other social welfare works in connection with the "China Incident,"; air defence; development of agricultural resources; encouragement and promotion of outgoing trade; encouragement of liquefication of coal; training of technical experts; development of civil aviation; and earmarking ample funds as reserve to provide for emergency expenditure in connection with the "China Incident."

Revenue in next year's Budget is estimated at Yen 2,867,796,000 against Yen 2,908,731,000 for the working budget, including an issue of bonds worth Yen 694,163,000. Expenditure is estimated at Yen 2,867,796,000 against Yen 2,944,686,000 of the working budget.

Japanese Ford Company Buys "China Incident Bonds"

Benjamin Kopf, manager of the Ford Motor Company in Japan, Dec. 28 purchased Yen 1,000,000 worth of "China Incident Bonds' through the Yokohama Specie Bank. He explained that the company's business was in Japan and therefore it was a natural and logical purchase. Also, Mr. Kopf said, investment in foreign bonds was virtually impossible under the present exchange control. The bonds were part of the Government's second issue. It was understood he used the Yokohama Specie Bank instead of the Bank of Japan because it was easier to arrange all the technicalities there.

Drastic Steps Taken in Japan to Conserve Gold

In a determined effort to conserve the nation's supplies of the precious metal, the newly established Gold Committee of the Tokyo Treasury Dec. 25 decided to restrict the use of gold in book binding, paper hanging, printing trade and the manufacture of various emblems. Manufacture of metal products using fine gold was simultaneously placed under a ban.

Chinese Students in the U. S. Short of Funds as Result of Sino-Japanese "War"

Advices from New York state that 12 Chinese students at Columbia University are in need of immediate funds for living expenses. Students in other campuses are in similar plight as a result of mails having been delayed for three months.

Provincial students from war-torn Hopei and Suiyuan provinces were the most hard hit among the Chinese students in the United States as their allowances from their local governments had not arrived. Efforts were made to raise funds to tide over the Tsing Hua indemnity students whose regular allowances, depending on the Customs receipts, may be seriously affected later. Private students who receive their allowances periodically from war-torn areas face similar problems. Delays on tuition payments have been granted by Columbia and other universities. A Loan Fund Committee to Aid Chinese students during the crisis is in process of organization, through Y. E. Hsiao, general secretary of China Students Christian Association.

Chinese in Shanghai Pledge Support to General Chiang

Celebrating the first anniversary of the conclusion of the Sian incident, when General Chiang Kai-shek, President of the Executive Yuan and Chairman of the Military Affairs Commission, safely landed in Loyang from Sian, public organizations in Shanghai sent a telegram Dec. 24 to the Generalissimo at Hankow, pledging their full support to the Central Government and to its plan of armed resistance against Japan.

Repudiation of Chiang Kai-shek Regime Likely, Says Gen. Matsui

Japan will give the Chinese Government sufficient time to change its attitude, but if anti-Japanese policies are continued Japanese troops may find it necessary to advance to Hankow and Chungking, declared Gen. Iwane Matsui, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in Central China, in an interview with newspapermen in Shanghai Dec. 28.

AS JAPAN CONQUERS CHINA

(St. Louis Post-Dispatch)

The Chinese are in retreat. Their gallant three-month stand at Shanghai was merely a postponement of the inevitable; once their lines broke, defeat became a rout. Soochow, key to Nanking, was taken by a detachment of 15 Japanese who walked unmolested through the gates, past the frightened sentries, and raised their flag in the city's big pagoda. It is only a question of time before Nanking, the capital, falls into Japanese hands. For some time, the Chinese Government has been evacuating Nanking and now it has been formally announced that the new capital will be Chungking, 750 miles to the southeast.

Japan has conducted a major military operation without the formality of a declaration of war and in violation of treaties in which she has solemnly promised to respect China's territorial integrity. It is a species of international banditry in many ways more shocking than Mussolini's conquest of Ethiopia. In the course of it, one of the world's greatest and most populous cities lay under devastating shell-fire and bombing, and thousands of non-combatants —men, women and children—were ruthlessly slaughtered.

What dreadful spirit is abroad in the world today which discards even the pretense of civilization and wears frankly the trappings of savagery? Has mankind painfully made its way throught the ages to emerge at last in an era where the precepts of religion, the teachings of the philosophers and even the primary revulsion against needless bloodshed are swept aside to satisfy the greed and ambition of those who are best armed?

Outstanding Events in the Sino-Japanese War

A DAY-TO-DAY SUMMARY

First installment of this day-to-day summary constituting a complete record of outstanding events in the Sino-Japanese war on all fronts appeared in the Septem ber 11th issue of The Review.

Nov. 19.—Grim struggle under way near Soochow, as three Japanese columns were driving towards Changshu. Japanese claimed that part of Yushan, a mountain west of Changshu city, had been taken. Chinese forces, backed by newly arrived reinforcements, were putting up a very stubborn resistance and holding on tenaciously to their defence positions. Japanese military authorities announced that Kashing was completely occupied this morning. Chinese dispatches confirmed that situation in Kashing was very serious but stated that fighting was still in progress inside the city where many fires had broken out.
Fighting in Wukiang area also very severe, as Japanese troops were also driving towards that city from Chengyi on Nanking-Shanghai railway.

Nov. 19.—R. C. W. Behrend, acting German Consul-General, protested to the Japanese Consular authorities in Shanghai against the seizure of two German tugboats in the Whangpoo on Nov. 17.

Nov. 19.—Removal of Chinese government offices from Nanking to points up river now practically completed. Except the **Central Daily News**, all Chinese papers in Nanking would cease publication from November 20.
Foreign embassies in Nanking also completed plans to evacuate.

Nov. 19.—Train service on the Kiao-Tsi Railway suspended from today.
Canton-Hongkong telephone communication severed as result of Japanese airbombing of Canton-Kowloon Railway.

Nov. 19.—15 Chinese factories, each with a capital of more than $200,000, were destroyed by Japanese bombardment in Shanghai up to November 1, according to **Kuo Min** report.

Nov. 19.—Wang Ching-wei declared in a radio speech at Nanking that Japan's ambition was to dismember China and that the only course open to her was to wage a long-drawn-out war of resistance.

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Nov. 20.—Announcing officially the removal of its seat from Nanking to Chungkiang, the National Government in a statement today reiterated China's strong determination to resist Japanese aggression to the bitter end. China, the statement declared, stood firm not to be coerced into accepting humiliating terms.

Nov. 20.—Occupation of Soochow by Japanese troops on November 19 was reported in a **Reuter** dispatch from Nanking. Japanese military reports also stated that Japanese troops entered Soochow at 6.35 a.m. November 19 and occupation of the city was completed by nightfall. The main body of Chinese forces was said to have withdrawn to the Wusih-Kiangyin sector.
Chinese reports insisted that Changshu city still remained in Chinese hands, although heavy fighting had been raging in the outskirts of the city.
On the Yangtsze more than 70 Japanese warships were massed off Fushan forts.

Nov. 20.—Maj.-General K. Harada, Japanese military attache, called on Stirling Fessenden, Secretary-General of S. M. C. and asked the Council to curb the "Red" activities in the International Settlement which, the Japanese officer declared, were obstructing Japanese operations in the Lower Yangtsze area.

Nov. 20—**Reuter** reported from Tokyo that the Japanese Imperial General Headquarters were officially established at the Imperial Palace today.

Nov. 20.—Vice-Admiral K. Hasegawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Third Fleet, had been placed in sole command of both the Second and Third Fleets of the Japanese Navy which would henceforth be known as the China Sea Fleet of the Japanese Navy, it was officially announced by Japanese Navy spokesman.

Nov. 20.—Maj.-General A. P. D. Telfer-Smollett, Commander of the British forces in Shanghai, called on Maj.-General K. Harada, Japanese Military Attache, but the purpose of the visit was not disclosed.

Nov. 20.—Amoy again shelled by Japanese warships. Over 20 Japanese warships were now moored in the Amoy Harbor.

Nov. 20.—R. G. Howe, British Charge d'Affaires, categorically denied the report in the **Tokyo Yomiuri Shimbun** that he had been asked by the Nanking leaders to mediate in the Sino-Japanese conflict.

Nov. 20.—More than 20 new fires broke out in Nantao.

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Nov. 21.—Chinese troops in the countryside of Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces fell back on their new defense positions to stem the Japanese advance towards Wusih and Hangchow. The new line ran from Kiangyin through Wusih to Haining in the mouth of Chientang River. Fushan Forts near Changshu had been taken by the Japanese. Nazing, 10 kilometers from the south bank of the Taihu, also fell. The Japanese forces in that sector were advancing towards Huchow, on the Nanking-Hangchow Highway. Heavy fighting also proceeding along the Nanking-Shanghai Railway in the vicinity of Wangting, which the Japanese claimed to have captured. Japanese bomber shot down in Wusih on November 20.

Nov. 21.—British, American and other foreign embassies were evacuating Nanking on November 24. Foreign Minister Wang Chung-hui left for Hankow today.

Nov. 21.—Industrial losses in Shanghai reached the colossal figure of 800,000,000, according to statistics compiled by Bureau of Social Affairs of Greater Shanghai Municipality. 5,255 plants were completely in ruins.
Fires in Nantao still raging despite incessant rains.

Nov. 21.—Japanese Embassy spokesman announced Japan's intention to exercise control of various Chinese administrative organizations in the International Settlement and the French Concession, including the Chinese Maritime Customs, the Post Office, the Telegraph Office, the Courts and others. Meanwhile, the spokesman revealed that Japanese Consul-General S. Okamoto had communicated the following five requests to the authorities of the Settlement and the Concession:

1. The suppression of all anti-Japanese organs, this to include the suppression of all branches of the Kuomintang. The suppression of posting of bills and dissemination of literature of anti-Japanese character. The suppression, also, of anti-Japanese radio, theatrical and screen activities, as well as the present spy mania and the hunt for traitors.
2. The eviction of all Chinese governmental organs and representatives, both Central and local, and effective supervision over the activities of Chinese Government and Party leaders.
3. The prohibition of Chinese consorship over communications, both postal and telegraphic.
4. The suppression of Chinese censorship of the Chinese press and news services.
5. The suppression of unauthorized wireless communication by Chinese.

Nov. 21.—The National Government announced the following changes in the personnel of the various central and provincial administrations: Gen. Ho Chien (Chairman of Hunan) as Minister of the Interior; General Chang Chih-chung as Chairman of Hunan; General Ho Cheng-chun as Ctairman of Hupeh; Wu Ting-chang (Minister of Industry) as Chairman of Kweichow; and General Chiang Tso-ping (Minister of the Interior) as Chairman of Anhiwei.

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Nov. 22.—Two strong Japanese columns, converging on Wusih from Changshu and along the Nanking-Shanghai Railway respectively, were being engaged in bitter battle by Chinese troops at a point 8 kilometers outside of that important railway town. Kiangyin and Langshan (in Nantungchow) forts were heavily air-bombed by Japanese.
On the south side of the Taihu (Lake), Japanese troops were continuing their advance with Hangchow as their objective. There were also reports that the Japanese were attempting to advance toward Wuhu, important Yangtsze city in Anhwei. Japanese reports claimed that their forces had captured Huchow, which had been badly bombed.

Nov. 22.—Foreign embassies in Nanking were formulating a scheme for a neutral zone in the capital, which would shortly be submitted to the Japanese command.

Nov. 22.—A spokesman of the Shanghai Municipal Council declared to **The China Press** that the Council would carry out to the "best of its ability" the "five requests" made by the Japanese authorities.

Unwanted persons would be asked to leave; "independent steps" by Japanese declared unnecessary.

Nov. 22.—Nine Japanese planes raided Nanking and were engaged in aerial combat by seven Chinese crafts, one of which was shot down.

Nov. 22.—Japanese military spokesman in Peiping announced that Japanese forces were preparing to cross the Yellow River to attack Tsinan, Shantung capital, in view of General Han Fu-chu's decision not to secede but to fight.

Nov. 22.—Nelson T. Johnson, U. S. Ambassador to China, departed from Nanking for Hankow, leaving the Embassy in charge of two secretaries, George Atcheson and J. Hall Paxton.

Nov. 22.—General Chiang Kai-shek, interviewed by the Nanking correspondent of the **London Times**, declared that China would be prepared for peace with Japan if based on the 9-Power Treaty.
Japanese spokesman revealed that a note addressed to General Chiang Kai-shek, urging him to surrender, was dropped by a Japanese bomber over Nanking.

Nov. 23.—Despite furious drives by Japanese forces during the past two days, Chinese troops continued to hold their positions 8 kilometers east of Wusih. Chinese lines at Kiangyin and south of Taihu also unchanged. Japanese naval and air forces subjected Kiangyin forts to unabated bombardment. Japanese troops operating in Kashing front claimed to have reached a point 20 kilometers east of Huchow.

Nov. 23.—Carrying out Japanese "requests," the Shanghai Municipal Council "unofficially advised" the **Central News Agency** and the following Chinese dailes to suspend immediately: **The China Times, The Lih Pao, The Min Pao, The Chung Hua Jih Pao (Central China Daily News) and The Sheng Chou Jih Pao (China National Herald).**

Nov. 23.—No matter how long the war will last, China is prepared to see it through, declared Finance Minister H. H. Kung to **Central News Agency** at Hankow.

Nov. 23.—Dr. Wellington Koo made an urgent appeal for aid for China at yesterday's meeting of the 9-Power Conference at Brussels, strongly criticizing the deliberations of the last three weeks.

Nov. 23.—Louganetz Orelsky was appointed U.S.S.R.'s new Ambassador to China succeeding D. Bogomoloff, according to **Havas** message from Moscow.

Nov. 23.—Two of 11 Japanese bombers raiding Chowchiakow, east Honan, were brought down.

Nov. 24.—Fresh Chinese units of 150,000 men said massed north of Taihu to stem the Japanese advance. Chouchinkiang, a village 10 kilometers southeast of Wusih, which fell to the Japanese, was recaptured by Chinese troops after a counter-attack. Japanese claim capture of Huchow was not confirmed by Chinese sources.

Nov. 24.—Japanese planes raided Nanking, dropping 20 bombs causing seven deaths.

Nov. 24.—General K. Ugaki, influential member of Japanese Government's "Brain Trust," declared in interview with press at Tokyo that if warfare in China was to be prolonged with consequent increase in Japan's sacrifices and casualties, there would necessarily be changes in Japan's national aspirations. This declaration was taken to mean that Japan's territorial abmitions would have to be satisfied.

Nov. 24.—**Reuter** reported from Canton that at least 162 persons were killed, injured or missing as the result of Japanese air attack on Honam island, opposite Shameen, where 30 houses were demolished by bombs. Canton itself was also raided; several bombs were dropped along the Canton-Hankow and Canton-Kowloon Railways.

Nov. 24.—Stirling Fessenden, Secretary-General of the S.M.C., disclaimed that the Council had authorized anyone to give "unofficial advice" on its behalf for the immediate suspension of the **Central News Agency** and five Chinese dailies in Shanghai. However, the **Central News Agency**, the **Lih Pao** and the **Min Pao** suspended publication from today, while **The China Times**, the **Central China Daily News** and **the Sheng Chou Jih Pao** continued to carry on.

Nov. 25.—Japanese spokesman claimed that Wusih had been occupied, the advance units of Japanese troops entering the city at 8.15 this morning. The report, however, was without confirmation from Chinese sources, which today admitted that Huchow had fallen. Kiangyin Forts remained in Chinese hands, despite the reported capture of Wusih. Chinese mobile units said active behind Japanese lines along the Nanking-Shanghai Railway.

Nov. 25.—General Chiang Kai-shek in interview with foreign correspondents at Nanking reiterated China's determination to continue resistance, firmly believing that right must overcome might.

Nov. 25.—Japanese planes yesterday bombed Changsha, Hunan capital, and Hengyang, important town in southern Hunan.

Nov. 25.—An International Committee composed of nationals of Denmark, Germany, Great Britain and the United States in Nanking formally suggested to to the Chinese and Japanese military authorities the establishment of a safety zone for civilian refugees.

Nov. 25.—With only Italy voting in opposition, the 9-Power Conference at Brussels yesterday (Nov. 24), in an atmosphere of disappaintment, adopted its Report and Declaration—urging, among other things, a suspension of hostilities and a resort to peaceful means to find a settlement—and then adjourned indefinitely. Dr. Wellington Koo vainly endeavoured before the meeting to obtain acceptance of an amendment in favor of a more concrete form of action.

Nov. 25.—Nantao (Shanghai) had been burning continuosly for two weeks since withdrawal of Chinese troops from Shanghai on November 12.

Nov. 26.—Japanese authorities would assume control tomorrow over the Chinese Government's communication facilities in Shanghai, according to the Japanese **Domei News Agency.**
Japanese appraisers and examiners would also be assigned for duty on the Bund and the French Bund, following upon the appointment of two Japanese Y. Akatani and K. Kato as adminsitrative Commissioner and revenue accountant of the Chinese Maritime Customs.

Nov. 26.—According to reports from independent sources, Japanese troops had entered Wusih after brisk fighting in the eastern and northern outskirts of the wall city. One Chinese report stated that fighting was in progress inside the city. Kiangyin forts again severely attacked.
Japanese claimed capture of Changsin, north of Taihu, some 30 kilometers to the northwest of Huchow.

Nov. 26.—**The China Times** published a farewell message this morning and announced that it would suspend publication as from tomorrow.

Nov. 26.—General Iwane Matsui, Commander-in-Chief of Japanese Forces in Shanghai, declared in an interview with foreign correspondents November 25 that unless the Chinese government ceased its resistance, Japan would carry their drive to Nanking, Hankow and "even to Chungkiang."

Nov. 26.—Mayor O. K. Yui of the Municipality of Greater Shanghai reported to have left Shanghai several days ago.

Nov. 27.—Japanese officials paid visits to the various Chinese communication offices in Shanghai, but did not assume actual control. Japanese spokesman declared that no immediate installation of press censorship was planned.

Nov. 27.—Chinese forces defending Kiangyin forts continued to hold out despite most intensive aerial and naval bombardments from Japanese war vessels and planes.
Following the occupation of Wusih, the Japanese claimed to be rapidly advancing towards Changchow.
Both Japanese and Chinese sources admitted that considerable fighting was taking place along the west shores of Taihu. Japanese reports stated Ihsing had been heavily shelled.

Nov. 27.—Lin Sen, Chairman of the National Government, arrived at Chungkiang yesterday (November 26) and was given a rousing welcome. It was officially announced that the organs of the National Government would commence functioning on December 1.

Nov. 27.—Liaocheng and Tangyi, two cities in northern Shantung, recovered by Chinese forces, according to Chinese reports.
15 Japanese planes raided Loyang, important city on Lung-Hai Railway, yesterday (November 26).

Nov. 27.—A squadron of 38 Japanese planes systematically bombed the Canton-Kowloon and Canton-Hankow Railways demolishing considerable lengths of tracks.

Nov. 27.—Nantao area still burning after 15 days.

Nov. 27.—Generals Ku Chu-tung and Huang Shao-hsiung were appointed (November 26) Chairmen of Kiangsu and Chekiang provinces respectively.

Twenty Japanese Ships With Troops Sighted Near Macao

Excitement over the prospects of a Japanese invasion of Kwangtung, which had been dying down of late, was redoubled Dec. 27 with the reports from Hongkong that foreign passengers aboard a Macao-bound steamer sighted 20 Japanese vessels 15 miles north-east of the Portuguese port the previous day. Chinese quarters in Canton had been previously unaware of this.

Observers in Canton believe it unlikely that Japanese troops will attempt to invade Canton via the delta which, they contend, would be a very difficult proceeding. Besides, they say, it would necessitate the establishment of bases and aerodromes in South China, and these would need several thousand troops to protect them. Meanwhile, considerable aerial activity is taking place in South China.

Japanese Bomb Railways in Kwangtung on Christmas Day

Railway communications in Kwangtung were subjected to repeated raids by aircraft Dec. 25. A squadron of six airplanes attacked the Canton-Hankow Railway at 8.30 a.m., dropping seven bombs over the Yingtak and Pakkong stations. An hour later, another squadron of seven planes invaded the Canton-Kowloon Railway; six bombs were dropped on the Cheungmuktow, Tintongwai and Paktong stations. Two airplanes simultaneously bombed the Kungyifow and Toishan stations of the Ningyeung Railway. In the afternoon, 10 airplanes conducted reconnaissance flights over various parts of the province.

General Yu Han-mou Declares He Will Defend Kwangtung to the Last

Determination to defend Kwangtung to the utmost against a Japanese invasion was expressed by General Yu Han-mou, Commander-in-Chief of the 4th Route Army and concurrently Pacification Commissioner for Kwangtung in a statement issued Dec. 25.

A squadron of four Japanese airplanes appeared over the Bocca Tigris Forts Dec. 23 After dropping several bombs on the Paksha airfield, the planes departed for the Canton-Kowloon Railway, where the Tongtowha, Tintongwai and Pingwu stations were bombed.

The resignation of Lieut.-General Miu Pei-nan, Chief-of-Staff of the 4th Route Army, from his concurrent duties as Garrison Commander of Canton was accepted by General Yu Han-mou, Commander-in-Chief of the 4th Route Army and concurrently Pacification Commissioner for Kwangtung in Canton Dec. 25.

Japanese May Make Diversion in Fukien Province

Plans of the Japanese Navy for the invasion of South China, according to reports reaching Foochow, appear to have undergone modifications. Instead of an immediate attack on Kwangtung, a diversion will probably be made in Fukien, a *Kuo Min* message stated.

Japanese Troops Withdraw From Islands on Kwangtung Coast

More than 2,000 Japanese troops which landed and established themselves on Shangchuan Island, on the Kwangtung coast, some time ago, tore down their barracks and left the island, according to a belated report received in Hongkong Dec. 26, the *China Evening News* said.

Japanese Fire on Chinese Defence Works Near Amoy

Taking advantage of the high tide, two Japanese warships drew near to the Wutung and Hotso Forts, in the northern part of Amoy, on the afternoon of Dec. 24 and fired more than 100 shots towards the Chinese defence works, according to a delayed message from Amoy.

The Chinese shore batteries replied and, after an hour's artillery duel, the warships returned to their naval base off Chinmen (Quemoy) island, 10 miles east of Amoy. On their way back, they opened fire on Aotow, but all the shells fell into the sea.

Fifty-Four Yunnanese Women to Engage in Active Service at the Front

Wearing military uniforms and with close-cropped hair, a group of 54 Yunnanese women, led by Miss Hsu Han-chun, arrived in Changsha Dec. 27 from Yunnan for active service at the front. These women have received special military training, and will be assigned to service in the North.

The Chinese forces at Canton are probably better provided with tanks and armored cars than was the case of the Chinese troops at Shanghai. This picture was taken at a recent maneuver at Canton.

Not a Japanese air-bombing, but British Volunteers at Hongkong practicing anti-airplane defense on the outskirts of the British Colony.

British volunteers at machine-gun practice on the outskirts of the Colony of Hongkong where the people are now fearful of serious complications from an expected Japanese invasion of South China.

Japanese Land and Sea Forces Prepare to Attack Tsingtao

Pushing eastward and southward in several strong columns, Japanese troops were early this week developing an enveloping movement aroung Tsingtao, the next major objective of the Nippponese operations in the Shantung province. Japanese troops had cut the Kiaochow-Tsinan railway at several points and were operating along the line in their drive toward Tsingtao. Chowchun, Changtien and Peishan, three important stations along the railway about 100 kilometers east of Tsinan, had already been taken by Nipponese forces.

One Japanese column was pushing eastward along the railway, which after passing Kiaochow, runs into Tsingtao. Several other large detachments, supported by motorized units, were driving toward the south, in an attempt to envelope the Shantung seaside city.

Feverish Naval Activities Off Tsingtao Coast

Feverish naval activities by the Japanese fleet were reported off the Tsingtao coast, presaging a large-scale invasion of this resort city by the Japanese navy and army forces, a *Kuo Min* message from Tsingtao Dec. 26 stated.

Several Japanese warships, according to reports received in the Kiaochow port, were sighted off Puchia Island and the Linshanwei coast in the vicinity of Tsingtao. As a precautionary measure, Chinese defence forces at the two places were given instructions to check any Japanese attempts to land troops there.

Tsingtao Included in Blockade List

Inclusion of Tsingtao in the list of blockaded ports was announced by Vice-Admiral Kiyoshi Hasegawa, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese naval forces in Chinese waters, Dec. 26. The blockade of the China coast applying to Chinese State and private-owned ships was extend to the port of Tsingtao at 8 a.m. on said date.

Americans Leave Tsingtao on U.S.S. "Sacramento"

The first batch of American nationals to evacuate Tsingtao on the advice of the State Department at Washington, sailed from Tsingtao Dec. 28 for Shanghai in the United States gunboat *Sacramento*, which carried about 45 passengers.

In view of the Japanese threat to Tsingtao, the Chinese forces on the Shantung Railway are reported to have blown up all bridges in the path of their adversaries.

Chinese officials in Tsingtao denied the allegation that they intend blowing up the waterworks. All officials, they say, are to stay at their posts, and the newly-appointed Commissioner of Police, Col. Liao An-pang, will remain in Tsingtao even if Japanese troops reach the city.

Japanese Occupy Tsinan, Capital of Shantung

With an estimated loss of 120 officers and men killed and wounded in four days' fighting, Japanese forces occupied Tsinan, capital of Shantung Province, messages from Tokyo stated. Crossing the Yellow River at three points on the night of December 23, a communique of the Imperial General Headquarters stated, the Nipponese troops progressed rapidly southwards. Choutsun, important railway station on the Tsinan-Tsingtao Railway about 60 kilometres east of Tsinan, was taken at 7 o'clock on Christmas night.

The three columns then converged upon Tsinan to carry out the second occupation of the Shantung capital by Japanese troops in a decade. Before fleeing, the Chinese set fire to all important buildings, the communique added.

The Japanese Consulate-General, the German Consulate and the Japanese Hospital were burnt. The Provincial Government buildings, headquarters of General Han Fu-chu, were also set on fire.

Press dispatches from Japanese correspondents at the front said the entire walled city appeared to be ablaze. Japanese infantrymen, the reports added, were actively engaged in mopping-up operations among the burning buildings.

Encountering little resistance, a Japanese column occupied the aerodrome, two kilometres west of the city at 1 p.m.

Severe artillery fire was audible at Chinkiatu, on the southern bank of the Yellow River east of Lokow, on the night of Dec. 23.

Tsinan Victory Spells Doom of Tsingtao, Says Tokyo Press

The capture of Tsinan by Japanese troops last Sunday not only spells the doom of Tsingtao, but also "virtually completed" the occupation of the five northern provinces, Tokyo newspapers said Dec. 27. The fall of the Shantung provincial capital, the Tokyo press pointed out, also ensures the success of Japanese forces advancing northward from Pukow along the Tsinpu line.

Japanese Advance on Taian After Mopping up Tsinan

After mopping up remnants of Chinese troops in Tsinan, Japanese detachments resumed their southern drive Dec. 27 in the direction of Taian, about 40 kilometers south of the Shantung capital.

Japanese Massacre Chinese Wholesale at Nanking

The *North China Daily News* of Dec. 25 printed an account, said to be from a reliable source, to the effect that at Nanking the Japanese Army has lost much of its reputation, and has thrown away a remarkable opportunity to gain the respect of the Chinese inhabitants and of foreign opinion.

The whole outlook was ruined by frequent murder, wholesale and semi-regular looting, and uncontrolled disturbance of private homes, including offences against the security of women. Foreigners who travelled over the city reported many civilian bodies lying in the streets. In the central portion of Nanking they were counted as about one to the city block. A considerable percentage of the dead civilians were the victims of shooting or bayoneting in the afternoon and evening of December 13, which was the time of the Japanese entry into the city. Persons who ran in fear or excitement, and any one who was caught in streets or alleys after dusk by roving patrols was likely to be killed on the spot. Most of this severity was beyond even theoretical excuse.

Squads of men picked out by Japanese troops as former Chinese soldiers were tied together and shot. These soldiers had discarded their arms, and in some cases their military clothing. No trace of prisoners was found in Japanese hands other than such squads actually or apparently on the way to execution, save for men picked up anywhere to serve as temporary carriers of loot and equipment. From one building in the refugee zone, 400 men were selected by the local police under compulsion from Japanese soldiers, and were marched off tied in batches of fifty between lines of riflemen and machine-gunners. The explanation given to observers left no doubt as to their fate.

The *N.C.D. News*' informant commented:—"Surely this horrible exhibition in Nanking does not represent the best achievement of the Japanese Empire, and there must be responsible Japanese statesmen, military and civilian, who for their own national interests will promptly and adequately remedy the harm that these days have done to Japanese standing in China. There are individual soldiers and officers who conduct themselves as gentlemen worthy of their profession and worthy of their Empire. But the total action has been a sad blow."

American Embassy Officials Proceed to Nanking to Open Branch in Former Capital

The U.S.S. *Oahu*, one of the sister ships of the ill-fated U.S.S. *Panay*, which had brought down the *Panay* survivors to Shanghai on December 17, sailed up the Yangtze Dec. 28, taking aboard several members of the U.S.S. Embassy Staff as well as a number of Americans, who wished to proceed to Nanking to inspect their property at the former capital.

The *Oahu* was escorted up the Yangtze by a Japanese destroyer. Since her arrival here the *Oahu* had been tied-up alongside the U.S.S. *Augusta*, flagship of the United States Asiatic Fleet.

Among those who made the trip to Nanking on the *Oahu* were Consul John Moore Allison, formerly stationed at Tsinan and Dairen, who is reopening the Embassy building as a Branch of the American Embassy (which is located in Hankow). Mr. Allison was accompaning by James Espey, Consul of the Shanghai Consulate-General, and one code clerk.

Except for the American, none of the diplomatic bodies has made definite plans to re-open their legation or embassy quarters in Nanking. British and German diplomatic officials discredited earlier reports that they intended to send members of their local Embassies to re-open their Nanking offices.

U.S. Navy Seeks Two More Battleships

The U.S. Navy Department is studying budget figures regarding the possibility of obtaining two new battleships, Charles Edison, Assistant Secretary of Navy, revealed in Washington Dec. 27 after a fifteen minute conference with President Roosevelt. He said the conference covered "routine construction problems." Tentative figures for two new battleships have been incorporated into the Federal budget for the coming fiscal year, it was understood.

Roosevelt Asks $576,000,000 for Navy Program

Moving swiftly in the face of war threats from abroad, President Franklin D. Roosevelt Dec. 19 asked Congress to approve the U.S.$576,000,000 naval program including the construction of two super-dreadnaughts and 20 smaller craft.

The Budget Bureau has already approved the new appropriations which are almost U.S.$50,000,000 above the figure for last year. This indicated that President Roosevelt's economy drive did not include plans for paring of expenditures for national defense.

U. S. War Veterans Commander Shows Resentment at Pacific Policy

Ray H. Duncan Dec. 28 resigned from the commandership of the Canal Zone's department of Veterans of Foreign Wars in protest to the national organization's pacifist policy in seeking a quarter million signatures for a petition backing "peace at any price."

The Death of Chi-Yin—A Martyr to Old Virtues

BY T. S. YOUNG

CHI-YIN is dead. Who was she? A very beautiful woman, and at the time of her death, she was only twenty-two years old. Her premature death has somewhat strengthened our belief in the old saying that most of the beauties are fated either to meet an early death or to lead a miserable life. To Chi-yin herself, the grim spectre of Death was not an unwelcome visitor, for she had been very much tired of her life and had longed to go to the other world. Time and again, her doctor warned her of the symptoms of consumption and advised her to seek an immediate cure from some sanitarium. But she gave no heed to her doctor's warnings and advices, and nonchalantly permitted her health to be wrecked beyond repair by plunging deeper into the whirlpool of unhealthy night life, as if her very life meant nothing to her. Many times she confided to her intimate friends that she was not afraid of death, as she had nothing which she could not bear to leave behind in this world. Why should this "flowery" world be nothing but a blank space to such a beautiful and young woman as Chi-yin?

I know Chi-yin and her family very well. I first met her when she was only five years old; but at that tender age, she already had a fame of beauty among her acquaintances. She was a native of Hangchow, and a few months after her birth, her parents brought her and her only brother, who was ten years her senior, to Shanghai, where her father became a successful silk merchant. Her father was very weak in constitution, and died of cholera in a summer when she was only ten years old. His death, however, did not leave his family in want, as he left behind some property for his widow and two children to live on comfortably. After the mourning period was over, her brother was married, and the family under the rule of her mother lived happily together for some time.

Compelled to Become a Bride at Seventeen

Chi-yin, by nature, was vivacious, talkative and irresolute. She was very delicate in health, and appeared much smaller than her age. Since the death of her father, the attachment between her and her mother became so strong that it seemed difficult for her to subsist all alone by herself without the support of her mother. Even on such matters of personal taste as the pattern of her dress, she could not form her own opinion and had to refer to her mother for decision. This habit tended to increase her irresolution, and made her pay dearly in later life. Her sister-in-law, on the other hand, was a vastly different type of woman—being serious, strong-minded and silent. In contrast with her charm and beauty, her sister-in-law, though a fairly good looking woman herself, became ordinary and unattractive, just as the lustre of a star is totally eclipsed by that of the moon. As nothing can arouse the jealousy of a woman more easily than the becauty of a fellow-woman, so her sister-in-law looked at her blooming beauty with jealousy and hatred. Outwardly, her sister-in-law was friendly to her, but this friendship was covered with so many thorns, that she, innocent as she was, sometimes felt their stings.

Chi-yin did not go to a modern school until she was thirteen years old. For four years, she matriculated at a local missionary school, and applied herself dilligently to studies. This period was, perhaps, the happiest one of her life. She would have continued her studies and secured a college education, but for the fact that she had been compelled to forsake her books and become a bride when she was merely a girl of seventeen years old. Her marriage was a typical form of lottery marriage, arranged totally by her old amah. This amah was a sort of professional match-maker, and was always on the market looking for marriageable boys and girls. Match-making in China is a lucrative profession: Religiously, it is said to be a good deed in the eyes of God; and financially, a match-maker is paid for his or her services. Generally a successful match-maker never tells the truth, for what would he or she care, once the sacred bond of marriage has been effected.

As this old amah was a successful match-maker, so she spoke with her tongue in her cheek. She confided to Chi-yin's mother that she had discovered for Chi-yin an eligible young man, the only son of a tea merchant; and went to great lengths in commending the wealth of the tea merchant, the learning and virtues of his son, and the suitability of the match. Under the spell of these highly exaggerated talks, Chi-yin's mother (as many other Chinese mothers have done in similar circumstances) accepted the offer blindly without even bothering herself to verify their truth. Thus Chi-yin's betrothal was arranged and celebrated in accordance with old Chinese customs. Six months later, she was carried in a floral sedan chair to the tea merchant's, and became the wife of a young man whom she had never seen before.

Did Chi-yin agree to such a marriage? No. She was modern enough to object not only to the lottery marriage but also the early marriage. But alas, she was too filial to venture to displease her mother by raising any objections. Besides, she was too young and innocent to think of the marriage seriously. She would have been satisfied, had her husband been half so good and virtuous as alleged by her old amah. But to her great grief, she discovered that her husband was not only an uneducated youth, but also a profligate. What a pity for a young girl to be mated to a profligate! Her sorrow was so deep and her disappointment was so acute, that she was instantly turned into a different woman: She became reticent and lost her vivacity. Every time she returned to her mother she bitterly lamented her fate with copious tears, and tried every pretext to defer her returning to her husband, towards whom she had not an iota of love.

Fate was relentless in heaping misfortunes upon her head, for when her marriage was not yet one year old, her husband died of profligacy. Within the short span of less than one year, her station went through a great change: From girlhood to womanhood, and from womanhood to widowhood. To make her grief still more unsupportable, her parents-in-law, instead of having any sympathy with her sad fate, attributed the sudden death of their only son to her ill star, and became very hostile in their attitude towards her. As a consequence, she had no alternative but to sever her relations with her husband's family and return to her mother. Meantime, Chi-yin's misfortunes struck deep into the heart of her mother, who, smitten with remorse and sorrow, followed the step of Chi-yin's husband three months after. Thus in four months, she became a widow and orphan. She, of course, could continue to stay with her brother, but, in view of the unsympathetic attitude of her sister-in-law, she found it a policy of wisdom to leave them by once again going to the school with the hope that after finishing her education, she might find some means to maintain her own living.

Chance, however, played another trick upon her by bringing her to meet a young man, a brother of one of her school mates. This young man was a college student, and everytime when he visited his sister, he had the chance of meeting Chi-yin in the former's company. Gradually they became very intimate and, in course of time, began to love each other. Chi-yin's many uncles and aunts, upon getting the wind of this love affairs, unanimously denounced her conduct as a great disgrace to their family, and bluntly told her that a widow was not supposed to be seen in the company of any man. Her lover's parents, likewise, also strongly objected to their son taking a widow for his wife, and threatened to disinherit him, should he persist in disregarding their wishes. Faced with these insurmountable difficulties on all sides, the young lovers had to part company. This stroke proved the last straw to her sufferings, and not long after, she had to leave her school, for she could no longer concentrate her mind to studies.

Makes Love to Everybody

After passing through this series of misfortunes, Chi-yin gave up all her hopes. With the small amount of money realized from the sale of her jewelry, she rented a cheap room all by herself, and frequented night clubs. For spite, if for nothing else, she brushed aside all the old virtues and conventions, and ignored all the criticisms of her numerous relatives. Although laden with great grief, she was still very beautiful, and her company was eagerly sought by all the girl-crazy men. She made love to everybody who admired her beauty, and went mad after the pleasure of night life. She virtually became a society "butterfly," and made a great name in the local pleasure world. But being delicate in health, she was soon afflicted with a serious case of consumption, and became weaker and weaker every day. Thus a few days after her twenty-second birthday anniversary, she breathed her last in the presence of her only brother. Her last words to her brother were: "O Brother, what a misfortune to be a woman! I pray that God will have mercy upon my present sufferings, and let me be a man in the next incarnation. I am happy that my life now comes near to an end, and that I shall be able to see my dear mother again."

From this story, one can see how the happiness and very life of a young and beautiful girl have been summarily sacrificed by the naivete of her mother, the selfishness of her match-maker, the jealousy of her sister-in-law, the superstition of her parents-in-law, and, last but not the least, the cruelty of old virtues and conventions. Chi-yin, it must be added, is not the only girl who has met with such a tragic fate, for here and there in this big country, we can find many other Chi-yins. She obeyed her mother in marrying a young man chosen by a match-maker, and she gave up her lover to remain a widow. In every respect, she was a martyr to old virtues. Perhaps, at this time when the struggle between old and new ideas is at its fiercest, it is unavoidable that many of our girls of the present generation will be thus sacrificed. If it be so, let us men be more sympathetic towards our sisters and daughters, and do something to help them in effecting their release from age-old fetters.

Norwegian Crew Refuses to Carry Oil for Nipponese

Twenty-five sailors of the Norwegian tanker, *Charles Racine*, in New York, Dec. 5, refused to return to their duties when they learned the ship was bound for California to load petrol for Japan. They were arrested at the request of the owners of the vessel.

Japanese Capture Hangchow — Attack Along Four Routes

Converging on the city from four directions, Japanese troops occupied Hangchow at 8 a.m. Dec. 24. The Fujii unit raised the Rising Sun flag on the eastern wall at 7.30 a.m. and half an hour later, a strong Japanese column, consisting of five detachments, captured the northern gate and entered the city. Meantime, another column, comprising six units, had taken possession of the southern part of the city. The latter column had also succeeded in driving the Chinese forces from their defence works in the entire West Lake area.

Following a perilous all-night march along mountain paths, six Japanese units at noon occupied highlands west of Hangchow, commanding a view of the West Lake and the city. On its march westward, the strong Japanese column early in the morning captured the outskirts of Changchiao, seven miles west of Hangchow.

The important town of Yuhang, which is connected with the West Lake city by a fine highway, was taken on the evening of Dec. 23 after a brief clash with the Chinese forces.

Meanwhile, cutting off the retreat of the Chinese troops entrenched in Hangchow, a part of the Kuwana unit occupied Fuyang, on the Chientang River, southwest of the Lake-side city.

Two other columns, advancing along the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway and the Hangchow-Nanking highway, were on the previous morning within five miles of the objective. The Fujii unit, marching parallel to the railway, at dawn the previous day, occupied, after a skirmish, the town of Kienkiao, which boasts a military airfield and the headquarters of a cavalry brigade. The Fukui unit, advancing along the highway, at dawn captured Kouchwangchen and was later in the day continuing its drive southward.

All foreign residents of the city were reported to be safe, a Japanese military spokesman announced Dec. 26.

Japanese Occupy Silk Production Center

Japanese occupation of Taiki, 18 miles north of Wuhing (Huchow), the silk production center in northern Chekiang, on Tuesday night, was admitted in Chinese military circles. All houses in the town were razed to the ground by the artillery of the Japanese troops.

Flying southward from Hangchow, a squadron of nine Japanese airplanes appeared over Chuki, 40 miles south of the Lake city, at 5 p.m. Dec. 27. Many persons were killed or wounded by the rain of bombs and machine-gun fire poured down by the raiders on the unfortunate city.

Hangchow—One of China's Most Beautiful Cities

Hangchow is one of the most beautifully located cities in China. It is situated on the West Lake, famous throughout the country. In normal times it had a population of just over half a million inhabitants. It is the capital of Chekiang province, one of the most prosperous of China's provinces.

In point of historical interest it is only second to Peiping. Since the establishment of the Republic, Hangchow has made notable civic progress. The Tarter City section is one of the finest of its kind in all China. In few other cities in China will one find finer or broader streets. The provincial authorities have kept pace with the municipal development with the result that Hangchow is now the center of a network of fine motor roads. Hangchow has always been a favorite resort for Chinese of the wealthier class. Probably no other city of its size in China has so many hotels and restaurants. The city abounds in pleasant little gardens and parks and altogether has had an air commensurate with its reputation as a pleasure resort.

Hangchow's $3,500,000 Electric Light Plant Blown Up

Hangchow's model electric light and power plant, constructed five years ago when Chang Ching-kiang was chairman of the province, was almost completely destroyed prior to the evacuation of Chinese forces, according to information received in Shanghai this week. At 6 o'clock in the morning of Thursday, Dec. 23, a squad of Chinese soldiers appeared bearing large quantities of T. N. T. which was placed about the machinery. A foreign engineer, employed to supervise the plant, was ordered to pack up and leave the premises immediately. He had scarcely departed before there was a deafening explosion completely wrecking the premises. The Hangchow plant, containing American, British and German machinery, cost approximately $3,500,000 and was regarded as a model plant. It was visited by hundreds of engineers from other parts of the country who were interested in electrical development.

The other public utilities, including waterworks and telephone central were also destroyed, according to the report, but no information was available regarding the extent of the damage. The new bridge across the Chientang River, just completed, was also dynamited but the extent of the damage was not known.

Death Occurs in Hongkong of Hsiung Hsi-ling, Premier in Old Peking Regime

Mr. Hsiung Hsi-ling

Hsiung Hsi-ling, former premier during the Peking regime and well-known philanthropist, died in Hongkong Dec. 25 of cerebral haemorrhage, at the age of 70. Born in 1867 at Fenghuang, in Hunan, the late Mr. Hsiung was a *Hanlin* compiler of Imperial Examinations. At various times in his political career, he served as Premier, Minister of Finance, Director-General of the National Oil Administration, and of the Flood Relief and Grand Canal Improvemnt Board. He was founder of the Orphanage at Hsiangshan in the western Hills in Peiping. After his retirement from the political arena, he interested himself in the promotion and direction of charitable enterprises.

Japanese to Take Over Policing of District to the West of International Settlement

The Japanese authorities this week informed the Shanghai Municipal Council that they desire to take over the policing duties of the western extra-Settlement areas formerly exercised by the Chinese. No date was mentioned as to when the Japanese will assume control, but the indications are that police officers under the supervision of Nipponese officers will go on duty in the western districts on January 1.

The area over which the Japanese will assume policing rights comprises Shanghai's newest and most pretentious foreign and Chinese residential section. It extends over all the districts where the S.M.C. has built municipal roads roughly west and northwest of the Bubbling Well.

Police and administrative rights on the extra-Settlement roads themselves will remain as usual in the hands of the Council. The areas abutting on the roads, on which all the residences are located, will be under the control of the Japanese authorities.

"Watching for Father"

Healthy Children Make Happy Homes.

How cheery is father's home-coming when the little ones are awaiting him with rosy chubby faces and joyous smiles! And how sad when mother greets him with the news that one or other of the dear ones is sick. Now-a-days in innumerable homes Baby's Own Tablets are kept always at hand ready for such emergencies.

The majority of childhood's aches and ills originate in the stomach and bowels, and it is because of their outstanding efficacy as a corrective of these that Baby's Own Tablets enjoy such wide esteem. To dispel infantile constipation, correct indigestion, colic, 'wind,' cool feverishness, aid and ease teething, check diarrhoea, relieve croup and colds, expel worms, there is nothing so good as

Baby's Own Tablets

Who's Who in China

T. C. Lin, college professor; born at Foochow, Fukien, 1906; graduate of Tsinghua College, 1926; B.A. in Political Science, University of Michigan, 1928; M.A. University of California, 1929 and Ph.D. in Political Science, 1934; lecturer on Chinese History and Civilization at Mills College, California, 1930-32; instructor in the Department of Oriental Languages and Literature, University of California, California, 1929-34; professor of Political Science, Nankai University, Tientsin, 1934-37; editor of the *Nankai Social & Economic Quarterly*, 1935-37; dean of the College of Letters and Law and Chairman of the Department of Political Science and Economics, University of Yunnan, since 1937; author of "Political Aspects of the Japanese Railway Enterprises in Manchuria," in *Chinese Social and Political Science Review*, April, July, 1930; "The Amur Frontier Question Between China and Russia, 1850-60" in the *Pacific Historical Review*, 1934; "Manchuria in Chinese History" in *Proceedings of the Institute of World Affairs*, 1933; "Li Hung-chang: His Korea Policies, 1870-85" in *Chinese Social & Political Science Review*, 1935; "Manchuria in the Ming Empire" in the *Nankai Social & Economic Quarterly*, 1931; "Manchurian Trade and Tribute in the Ming Dynasty," in *op. cit.*, 1937; address: University of Yunnan, Kunmin, Yunnan.

林 同 濟

T. C. Lin (Lin Tung-chi)

Gen. Chu Teh, army officer; born in 1886 at Ma-an Ch'ang village, Yi Lung *hsien*, Szechuen Province, of poor tenant-farmer family; studied in primary school three years, and classics six years; in 1905 passed district examinations and went to middle school in Hsun Ch'ing *hsien* for six months; entered Yunnan Military Academy, Yunnan, in 1909, remaining until 1911 revolution; appointed company commander in Ts'ai Ao's Yunnan troops and participated in the latter's uprising against the Manchu Dynasty in 1911; joined the Tung Meng Hui in 1909 and later the Kuomintang; read books about the Russian Revolution, and decided to join the Chinese Communist Party; met Dr. Sun Yat-sen and other Kuomintang leaders in Shanghai; went to Germany to study military science; arrived in Berlin in October, 1922, and joined the Chinese Communist Party there; studied in Berlin one year, then two semesters at Goettingen; arrested twice by German police in 1925 for revolutionary activities, and driven out of Germany as result; then travelled in Europe and U.S.S.R. until return to China in 1926; went to Szechuen as Chairman of Political Department of 20th Army of Kuomintang; in January, 1927, went to Nanchang where he was appointed Principal of the Military Training School, being concurrently Chief of Police of Nanchang; on August 1, 1927, together with Ho Lung and Yeh T'ing organized Nanchang Uprising, and began forming "Red Army;" in 1928 organized South Hunan Uprising; then went to Chingkanshan Mountain in Kiangsi in May, 1928, where he met Mao Tse-tung, after which time the two worked together; they combined forces as the "4th Red Army," of which Chu was Commander-in-Chief; in 1930 organized First Red Army Corps with Chu in command; in same year organized First Front Army with Chu in command and Mao as political commissar, with an army of some 50,000 men; at First Soviet Congress held in 1931 he was elected Commander-in-Chief of Red Army; defeated by Kuomintang Troops in 1934, he led the "Red" army to Northwest on Long March of one year; in August, 1937, appointed by Gen. Chiang Kai-shek as Commander-in-Chief of new Eighth Route Army, in anti-Japanese campaign, now in active service at the front in Shansi Province; married twice in Yunnan, his first wife dying after bearing one son now age 20; in 1928 married Wu Yu-lan, girl revolutionary, who was killed in same year; in January, 1929, married K'ang K'e-ching, famous young girl revolutionary from Kwangtung once in command of partisans herself, to whom he is still married.

朱 德

Chu Teh

Death Occurs of Frank Kellogg, Co-Auther of Famous Peace Pact

The death occurred in New York Dec. 21 at the age of 81 of Frank Billings Kellogg, co-author of the famous Kellogg Peace Pact.

The Kellogg Pact was signed in Paris, August 27, 1928, by representatives of all the Great Powers, with the exception of the U.S.S.R., and later all powers notified their intention to adhere to the Pact. This General Treaty for the Renunciation of War was a condemnation of war as a solution of international disagreements and a renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy. While it did not embody any positive undertaking or responsibility whatsoever, it was nevertheless important as the first great world gesture for peace.

The Pact was named after Mr. Kellogg since he, as United States Secretary of State at the time, signed on behalf of his country, and since his country had been one of the prime movers in the negotiation of the Pact.

Born in Potsdam, N.Y., December 22, 1856, his only education was by correspondence course, and at the age of 19, after spending his childhood on the family farm, he entered a law office to work as messenger boy and clerk in exchange for such instruction as his employer found time to give him.

Chinese Seeking Passports for Travel Abroad Must Apply to Chungking

The *Sin Wan Pao* says that local Chinese intending to leave for abroad will have to apply to the Foreign Affairs Ministry in Chungking for huchaos (passports). The huchaos were formerly issued and signed by the Foreign Affairs Commissioner's office in Shanghai. When this office was abolished, they were issued by the Greater Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety's No. 2 department of the request of the Foreign Affairs Ministry. The Greater Shanghai Bureau of Public Safety ceased to exist after the Japanese occupation of the Chinese controlled area. The blank sheets of huchao and seals left here were then handed over to the Foreign Affairs Ministry's Shanghai office, but, within a short period, no such sheets were available in Shanghai, as hundreds of applications for them had been received. Chinese merchants and traders intending to leave for abroad continued to visit the office for these sheets, with the result that they were told to apply to the Ministry at Chungking for the huchao.

Japanese Say 84,000 Chinese Troops Were Killed in Hostilities at Nanking

During the operations against Nanking, 84,000 Chinese soldiers were killed, while the Japanese suffered only 800 killed and 4,000 wounded, according to a communique issued by the headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in Central China, Dec. 29. No estimate could be made of the number of Chinese wounded, but it was believed to be great.

Estimates of casualties were based on operations during the period from the beginning of the Japanese drive on the main Chinese defense lines around Nanking to the fall of the former capital, the communique stated.

CUSTOMS NOTIFICATION NO. 1626.

All registered brokers and firms are hereby notified that they must renew their registration at the Registration Desk in the General Office between the 1st and 31st January 1938. Any Licence or Bond not renewed on or before the 31st January 1938 will be cancelled, and the broker or firm will be considered as un-registered.

L. H. LAWFORD,
Commissioner of Customs.

CUSTOM HOUSE,
Shanghai, 24th December 1937.

Men and Events

The death occurred in England end of last week of Gilbert W. King, former Assistant Judge of the British Supreme Court in Shanghai.

Gail Borden, traveling correspondent for *The Chicago Times*, who has been in Hongkong and South China was expected to arrive in Shanghai this week.

Capt. Max Corpening, assistant to the President of the *Chicago Tribune*, who has been in Shanghai writing a series of articles on the Sino-Japanese war departed for Hongkong this week.

Major-Gen. T. Furojo, President of the *Manchuria Daily News*, arrived here last week to assist Mjaor-Gen. Kumakichi Harada, military attache to the Japanese Embassy, in press liaison work.

George Atecheson, Jr., Second Secretary and Counsellor of the American Embassy, has gone to Manila, where he will spend two months recuperating, after his strenuous experiences on board the U.S.S. *Panay*.

The fourth luncheon meeting of the Shanghai Cosmopolitan Club will be held at the Park Hotel, on Wednesday, January 5, 1938, at 12.30 p.m. Dean A .C. S. Trivett will be the guest of honor.

The only *bona fide* Chinese cotton mill still operating in North China, the Yu Feng Cotton Mill of Chengchow, Dec. 28 decided to suspend operations temporarily on account of difficulty in obtaining supplies of coal.

Prof. Gunnar Andersson, Swedish explorer and archaeologist, well known for his work in Northwest China has gone to Hanoi from which point he will conduct scientific investigations into the interior of Indo-China and Siam.

General Sun Yuan-liang, Commander of the 88th Division, who was rumored to have been drowned while crossing the Yangtze after the fall of Nanking, arrived safely at Kaifeng, in Honan province, Dec. 24.

Mrs. Harriett Dabelstein, long a resident of Shanghai and who evacuated on the outbreak of Sino-Japanese hostilities, was choked and robbed of $48 by an unidentified person who entered her hotel room through a window in San Francisco Dec. 26.

Reduced customs tariff rates to contribute toward the development of Manchukuo's industries and foreign trade will go into effect on Jan. 1, according to a new tariff law promulgated in Changchun recently. Rates are mostly reduced from the existing ones.

The *Lamotte Picquet*, flagship of the French China Fleet, sailed end of last week from Shanghai for Haiphong, French Indo-China, with Vice-Admiral Le Bigot aboard. The *Lamotte Picquet* was the first of the four big foreign cruisers to arrive in Shanghai, arriving here Aug. 12.

Chen Hao-ching, head of the department of education for the Chinese in the Shanghai Municipal Council, will give a lecture at the next meeting of the International Club to be held on Jan. 5, 1938, on the subject, "The Problem of Education for 300,000 Refugees in Shanghai."

Found guilty of secretly selling opium in the French Concession, Liang Jen, a Cantonese, was sentenced to eight months' imprisonment Dec. 28, but released on paying a fine of $600. His accomplice, Wang Shing-keng, was sentenced to three months' imprisonment. During the court hearing it was revealed that the two men moved into the Concession from the famous opium street, Chiu Mow Ti, Nantao.

The *Sin Wan Pao*, one of the oldest and most influential Chinese newspapers in Shanghai, which was suspended for several days last week, owing to labor troubles, and incidentally for the purpose of determining the future of the paper in view of the Japanese censorship, has in the meantime resumed publication. A noticeable feature of the contents is that there is a plethora of news emnating from Japanese sources.

The Chinese are getting from the Japanese no more than they deserve, and both Britain and America have been too readily receptive to clever propaganda and polished diplomacy, at which Chinese have no peers, in the opinion of Frederick G. Livingstone, British solicitor with the local law firm of Hansons, according to an interview printed in Honolulu *Star-Bulletin* Nov. 19, when Mr. Livingstone stopped over on his way to England on leave.

Hsiao Han-chu, Editor-in-Chief of the *Hsing Hua Jih Pao*, one of the leading newspapers in Nanking, was killed during the Japanese air bombardment on Pukow Dec. 11. Throughout the hostilities around the Capital, Mr. Hsiao had struck to his post, displaying great courage in directing the work of his staff. It was only when the Japanese had entered and occupied Kwang Hua gate on Dec. 11 that he crossed the Yangtsze to Pukow with his staff. When they reached Pukow a squadron of Japanese airplanes attacked the railway station at that moment; a heavy piece of shrapnel pierced his right chest, and he succumbed soon afterwards.

More than half of the refugees in the "Jacquinot Zone" have left the zone to enter relief centres opened in Nantao by the Japanese authorities, states a report to the *Hwa Mei Wan Pao*. Owing to this decrease in the number of its charges, the International Relief Committee, under whose auspices the zone was opened, has reduced its staff of relief workers by one half.

J. Hall Paxton, Second Secretary of the American Embassy at Nanking, one of the survivors of the *Panay* bombing, departed for Manila this week aboard the U.S.S. *Peary*. Upon his arrival in Manila, he will take a plane to the United States and then proceed to Washington, D.C. with further details of the *Panay* affair. Mr. Paxton, who was scheduled go on home leave several months ago, will probably remain in the United States for some time before returning to China.

For failing to defend Chinmen (Quemoy) Island, Kuang Han, District Magistrate of Chinmen, and Lieut.-General Hsiao Kai-yun, Commander of the Peace Preservation Corps at Chinmen have been found guilty after trial by court martial, a recent *Kuo Min* message from Foochow Dec. 28 stated. When the Japanese forces attacked Chinmen (Quemoy) Island on October 26, the two officials fled upon the first alarm, thereby resulting in the loss of an important point in Southern Fukien.

A massive, heroic statue of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Christian scholar and republican hero of China, was unveiled in St. Mary's square, San Francisco early in November. The statue is nearly 20 feet tall on its pedestal, the head, hands and feet being of red granite while the body of the statue is of cold hammered stainless steel. The sculptor, Beniamino Bufano, an Italian, claimed it was the first statue ever made of stainless steel. The materials for the statue were provided by the Kuomintang Party in the United States.

A new edition of the Directory "Les Missions de Chine," edited by the Vincentian Fathers of Peiping, Peitang, has just come off the press. The latest edition of this useful reference work, up to date to the end of 1937 contains lists in detail of the personnel of each mission, together with the stations they staff, and usually the number of Christians. Data on the religious communities at work in each locality and a resume of statistics are also supplied. This edition contains a complete alphabetical index of residences. Another index of vicariates, prefectures and independent missions with their respective superiors appears in the first pages. For sale at: Procure des Lazaristes, 44 Rue Chapsal, Shanghai; $3.50. (For missionaries: $3.00, only.)

Alleged Bomb Throwing Incident Gives Japanese a Chance to Belittle S. M. P.

One more of those incidents which the Japanese just "love" to happen took place during the forenoon of Dec. 28, when, (according to a Japanese spokesman) at approximately 11.20 a.m., as a Japanese troop transport junk with 12 soldiers moving down river passed under the Honan Road Bridge, a Chinese threw three hand grenades from the bridge onto the junk. One of the grenades, all of which were of the Chinese potato masher type, exploded, slightly injuring one of the soldiers. The existence of such ammunition within the Settlement, the spokesman continued, and the apparent inability of the Shanghai Municipal Police to prevent such subversive activities, could not but retard the return to normalcy of the northern district.

According to R. C. Aiers, Assistant Commissioner, the Shanghai Municipal Police could hardly be expected to assume full responsibility for every individual's action in the Settlement, especially after all possible precautions had been taken. Mr. Aiers revealed that there were six Chinese police cosntables and two Chinese detectives on the bridge, as well as a Sikh patrol officer. These men, who were trusted implicitly, he said, were stationed on the bridge for the specific purpose of searching suspicious characters, and were consequently on the alert for any such incident. Not that such an incident was expected, he added, but that the searching party was there day after day in order to arrest suspected armed robbers and to search for arms. Commissioner Aiers stated that he had no doubts that any one of the men would, upon seeing the hand grenade thrown, shoot the culprit in his tracks.

Apparently the only eye-witness of the bomb-throwing was a Chinese woman who was crossing the bridge at the time.

Another bomb was thrown at a Japanese Army launch in the Soochow Creek Dec. 28 as it passed under the Chekiang Road bridge at 11.50 a.m. The Japanese opened fire on the bridge, but no one was wounded. Settlement police on duty on the bridge later arrested the bomb-thrower, who revealed that there was an organized society for terrorizing Japanese in the Shanghai area outside Concession or Settlement limits. The Japanese claimed that one member of the crew of the launch was slightly injured. Contrary to Japanese reports only one man was concerned in this latest bombing. The Municipal Police within the last seven days made no fewer than 57 arrests in a series of raids, of persons suspected of carrying illegal and unregistered arms or being members of gangs of robbers who had committed crimes in the international area.

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Chiang Kai-shek—His Rise to Power and Influence in Present-Day China

Chiang Kai-shek, an authorized biography, by Hollington K. Tong, two volumes, 682 pp. Profusely illustrated. Published by The China Publishing Company. Printed by Kelly and Walsh, Shanghai. Price Sh$18.

BIOGRAPHIES of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek have appeared on the market before, in Chinese, English, French, Italian and German languages, but none have been so complete and comprehensive as that which Hollington Tong and his associates have achieved.

As a chronological record of General Chiang from birth to leadership of the Chinese race through the vagaries of all his varying political and military fortunes, this work has no parallel. It is likewise a history of the Chinese Revolution as well as a biography of Chiang, for the two are inextricable.

Copious excerpts from his speeches, letters, public statements and other communications are included. There is a chronological table commencing with October 31, 1887, the date of his birth, and ending with his resumption of office in May, 1937. Every chapter head and every pagetop is captioned for easy reference and an exceptionally good index is contained in the back of the second volume. An appendix contains the texts of a number of his speeches and other public statements.

Mr. Tong has been associated with General Chiang Kai-shek more or less closely since the latter's boyhood and has drawn upon sources not accessible to previous biographers. At the same time Mr. Tong, in the preface, expresses his deep gratitude and appreciation to F. L. Pratt, John B. Penniston and Z. B. Toong for the large share of work they did in conducting the necessary research, assembling the material and getting the biography into shape.

If any criticism can be made of the biography it is that the style is too much like a series of Central News dispatches which have been hung together with a string of confusing dates and place names. The writing lacks literary elegance and is weighed down by huge masses of detailed data.

One could hardly expect the author to engage in a critical analysis of the generalissimo's career or to sit in judgment on his decisions and actions of the past, and the author does not attempt to do so, but there is a tendency in the biography towards unmitigated adulation which might have been restrained to some degree. We fear that in the minds of some readers General Chiang will stand out as a political master and military giant but not as a very lovable individual with his share of human frailties and weaknesses. Those who love him most will be the first to admit that Chiang has erred in some of his past decisions or acted on very human impulses on occasion.

This biography will have its chief appeal to persons specializing in Oriental subjects or desiring a more intimate knowledge of the greatest soldier-statesman on the Asian Continent. It is too heavy-handed to become a best seller and sweep the world as biographies of much lesser lights have done.

Now that we have spoken our piece in criticism of the work, allow us to say that nobody who claims or wishes an understanding of China and the Far East can afford to ignore this book. Some months ago an article appeared in the *China Weekly Review* naming ten books which would provide a sound knowledge of China (issue of May 1, 1937). This biography of General Chiang Kai-shek definitely should be among any list of ten books for "required reading" concerning the Chinese scene.

Broadly speaking, General Chiang's life may be divided into four periods:

Firstly, his boyhood under the influence of his great-hearted mother and young manhood under the spell of Dr. Sun Yat Sen;

Secondly, his leadership of the Kuomintang and the Nationalist Army through many trials and tribulations culminating with completion of the Northern Expedition;

Thirdly, his break with the Wuhan Government and ten years of warfare against the Chinese Communists, terminating in the Sian Coup d'etat and tentative embracement of the United Front program;

Fourthly, his leadership of a united nation in a war of resistance to the bitter end against the Japanese aggressors.

Of special interest at this time is the complete story of General Chiang Kai-shek's relations with Japan on one hand and his almost fanatical hatred of the Chinese Communists on the other.

It will be recalled that in the summer of 1927, General Chiang was leading the Northern Expedition against the recalcitrant northern warlords and had reached Tsinan when he found his troops confronted with the Japanese troops who blocked his way there. With the troops of both nations quartered in the city, trouble was bound to occur and it did.

Chiang, who received his military education in the Shinbo Gokyo (Preparatory Military Academy) in Japan and later took refuge in the Island Kingdom when political enemies sought his life at home, had always been friendly to the Japanese but the "Tsinan Incident" of 1927 marked the turning point between Chiang and the Japanese. Incidentally, it also marked the first contact between General Chiang with his infantry rifles and General Iwane Matsui with his bombing planes.

Matsui, then Chief Intelligence Officer of the Japanese General Staff, presented Chiang with several insulting demands and, without waiting for a reply, sent several Japanese planes to Taian where they dropped bombs. The question was finally settled by diplomatic negotiations but, in the words of a correspondent who visited the generalissimo later at Fenghua, "General Chiang was bitter against the Japanese. He said he believes them responsible for his defeat in the North and the failure of the Nationalists' Northern Expedition in July."

The actions of General Chiang during the Japanese invasion of Manchuria in 1931 and of Chapei in 1932, are well worth careful study if one wishes to understand why he has repelled every overture towards "peace at any cost" with the Japanese during the past two months. One is also given a deeper understanding of General Chiang's foresight and his determination to prepare the country for resistance against a foreign appressor. Everyone who has lived in the East for a few years can recall various times when the charges were loosely flung around the bar-rooms and cocktail lounges that Chiang had gone pro-Japanese. A reading of this biography together with a review of the events that have occurred during the past bitter six months should cause many persons to blush with shame. As all the world knows, Chiang has thrown the flower of his troops, "Chiang's Own" into the thick of the fighting ever since the war began and his men have suffered greater losses than any other single unit of the Chinese armies. Had he been selfish, intent upon preserving his own position before preserving his country, he certainly would have saved his own army, held them in the rear out of harm's way and ordered the provincial troops to take the front lines. His own army would have been intact, it is true, but such action would be so entirely contradictory to every impulse in the man that it could never be. The cynics are now calling him "The Generalissimo Without An Army" but because of his very unselfishness and devotion to country above self, Chiang has obtained the unstinted loyalty of every powerful military chief in the country; Pai Chung-hsi, Li Tsung-jen, Feng Yu-hsiang, Chu Teh, Mao Tse-tung and every other.

Chiang Kai-shek has made mistakes in the past and the historian will be able to judge them better than we. This work will be prove invaluable to future biographers writing from the vantage point of years distant when the hectic era in which General Chiang led the Kuomintang Revolution and the war against imperialistic aggression, has passed into history.

For ten years General Chiang's fight against the Chinese Reds was almost an obsession with him. It speaks for the greatness of the man that, in this great national emergency, he can lay aside old grudges and stand shoulder to shoulder with his old enemies to fight the barbarian tribes from across the channel. The same can be said of the Reds and it is this ability to make common cause against a common enemy that gives hope China will survive the present assault on its entity.

In view of the reports regarding increased Soviet Russian aid to China, particularly with regards to airplanes and aviators, Mr. Tong's revelations of the relations between Chiang Kai-shek and his foreign advisors are pertinent.

General Chiang, it is pointed out, has been modern enough to employ foreign military, political and economic advisers which is contrary to the old belief that anything Chinese must be superior. Chiang "picked the brains" of his advisers, using much of their advice and discarding much. Nanking was filled with German and Italian advisors, employed as private individuals. The German conducted daily classes, teaching infantry, cavaly, artillery and other military courses, while the Italians were engaged for instruction in aviation.

"There are critics who believe that Chinese cannot accomplish anything really notable in military operations by themselves and who consequently give all the credit of Chiang's successful campaigns to his military advisers. Some of Chiang's admirers on the other hand would minimize the services of these experts. The truth lies somewhere between the two extreme views. As a matter of fact, Chiang does use his experts but he does not invariably follow their advice.

"No one knows better than the Generalissimo himself that, while China needs technical assistance from foreign military experts, there is, however, a limitation to their usefulness in actual operations. They are not acquainted with the terrain, the habits and the customs of the people, the mental reaction of the soldiers, and many other factors which have to be considered when two forces go into action against each other.

"Foreign advisers may be good instructors in modern war technique, but it is necessary for the Chinese to give that technique a new application when called for by the peculiar circumstances in which combats take place. The Generalissimo has

been personally responsible for all the plans for military operations during the last ten years."

Most of the Russian aviators now seen in Hankow are there as teachers rather than as pilots of aerial warcraft. Also, they are employed in a private capacity just as the Italian and German advisers have been employed.

The fact that Chiang Kai-shek consistently opposed the plans of his warmest admirers to make him a dictator is convincingly demonstrated. Time after time he repeated his belief that China should never be ruled by a dictator and that he had no taste for the role.

"Let us remember," he said, "conditions which obtained in Italy and Germany are not those in China, and what was successful in those two countries would not necessarily be suitable in China . . . No intelligent person would give credence to this rumor that the Kuomintang is creating a dictatorship."

A splendid word picture is also given of Madame Chiang Kai-shek in the biography. Come to think of it there has never been a biography of Mme. Chiang and certainly there is a need for the story of her inspiring life. Callous writers often say that Mme. Chiang "wears the pants" in the family, which is a cruel libel against a nation's leader and his devoted wife. Mme. Chiang is a tireless worker and an excellent housewife, consecrated to her country and her husband. Her flight to Sian where she faced she knew not what dangers, her visit to North Station and other sectors on the Shanghai front and her innumerable other acts of death-defying courage, have inspired countless thousands of Chinese women. In all her deeds she showed herself a devoted, able woman working in company with her husband with zeal and great singleness of purpose for the welfare of the people of China.

Mme. Chiang has left her mark in the history of China, but her feats will never detract from those of her husband's achievements.

"The biography has now drawn to its close," Mr. Tong says in the concluding chapter. "It is the thrilling story of the rise of Chiang Kai-shek from obscurity to fame. In 1911, when the Revolutionary Ship of State was first launched, he had played but the insignificant part of a sailor, but he carefully noted that the ship had been almost wrecked by tempestuous weather and that, after Yuan Shih-kai's death, successive incapable captains had essayed without success to navigate the vessel. Though he attracted little notice at first, he was quietly training himself for the hour when it would become necessary for him to assume full charge.

"That hour came. Under the new commander the Ship of State rode on a more even keel. Storms of great severity were encountered but they were weathered...

"What of the figure that emerges from these pages? Surely the verdict will be that it is that of a great man—great in all the attributes that constitute greatness. As a soldier, as a statesman, as a patriot, he has an unchallenged supremacy in the land of his birth. It remains to be seen whether the verdict of history will not give him a more exalted position.. Chiang need not fear the verdict. His footprints have already been indelibly impressed on the sands of time." L. E.

Americans Head List of Foreigners Who Continue Residence in Nanking

Twenty-two Occidentals, including Germans, Americans and White Russians, were in Nanking on Dec. 16, a Japanese military spokesman announced in Shanghai Dec. 22. Most of them, he said, were presumed to be remaining there. Classified according to nationality, they were: 14 Americans, six Germans and two White Russians. Their names were given as follows:

Charles H. Riggs, American, University of Nanking; Dr. M. S. Bates, American, University of Nanking; Dr. Lewis S. C. Smythe, American, University of Nanking; Dr. C. S. Trimmer, American, University of Nanking, Hospital; Dr. Robert O. Wilson, American, University of Nanking Hospital; Miss Grace Bamer, American, University of Nanking Hospital; Miss Iva Hynds, American, University of Nanking Hospital; The Rev. James McCallum, American, United Christian Missionary Society, now at the university hospital; Miss Minnie Vantrim, American, Ginling College; The Rev. W. P. Mills, American, Northern Presbyterian Mission; the Rev. Hubert L. Sone, American, Nanking Theological Seminary; George Fitch, American, Y.M.C.A.; the Rev. Ernest H. Forster, American, American Church Mission, and the Rev. John Magee, American, American Church Mission. John H. D. Rabe, German Siemens Company; Christian Kroger, German, Carlowitz & Company; Edward Sperling, German, Shanghai Insurance Company; M. Taussig, German, Kiesseling and Bader Company; Hempel, German, North Hotel; R. R. Hatz, German, mechanic employed in safety zone; Cola Podshivoloff, White Russian, Sandgren's Electrical Shop; M. Zeil, White Russian, mechanic employed in safety zone.

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PINKETTES

Eugene Chen Discusses America's War Aims in the Far East

Eugene Chen, noted Chinese politician, discussing a recent statement by Senator William E. Borah, told the *United Press* in Paris Dec. 24 that in order to determine the point of "where any self-respecting nation would be obliged to take up arms," it would be necessary to ascertain what would be America's war aims if brought into war with Japan. "These war aims, as far as we can see, would at least be insistance on maintenance of the Open Door and a basis for China's territorial and administrative integrity. The Open Door in China is necessary to the interests of American trade and commerce, and China's integrity is necessary because, in addition to treaty obligations, Japanese conquest must involve Japanese monopoly of all foreign trade in China," Mr. Chen said.

"China Day" to Be Held in India January 9

An appeal for the observance of a "China Day" throughout India on January 9, when collections would be made for medical aid to China, was made in Allahabad, Dec. 25 by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, President of the Indian National Congress. Nehru referred to an appeal for help he had received from Gen. Chu Teh, the former Chinese Communist leader and now commander-in-chief of the Eighth Route Army.

Japanese Firm Receives Contract to Enlarge Port of Bangkok

Having invited tenders for the work of enlarging the port of Bangkok, the Siamese government Dec. 24 decided to accept the tender of a Japanese firm which was the lowest of 22. When the work is completed, the port of Bangkok will be directly accessible to large ships which are now obliged to ancher in the roadstead.

Britain Decides Not to Reinforce Far Eastern Fleet at Present Time

The Far Eastern situation was thoroughly reviewed at a meeting of the Cabinet in London Dec. 22. The Ministers, who were in conference for more than four hours, took the view that there was no necessity for the despatch of substantial naval reinforcements to the Far East. It is believed that any question involving the despatch of battleships and large cruisers would only arise as part of a concerted operation to meet some special emergency. Ministers do not appear perturbed at the immediate prospects at Hongkong.

While it has been necessary to send a Note to Japan in regard to the incident in Hongkong territorial waters, there appears, they said, to be no evidence at present that Japan intends any deliberate infringement of that territory.

The incident in question occurred on Dec. 11, when a Japanese destroyer outside the territorial limits was alleged to have fired on a revenue protection vessel inside the limits. Later, the Japanese warship is stated to have sent two motor-boats inside the limits to tow the vessel off the shore where she had been beached.

Japanese Plane Flight Over British Island

A London message Dec. 24 stated that a strong protest by Great Britain may be launched in Tokyo as a result of the flight of fifteen Japanese planes the previous day over Lantao Island, which is included in Hongkong territory. The report on the flight created a very bad impression in London.

Hainan Occupation Is Possible, Says Admiral Suetsugu

An indication that Japan is trying to counteract Anglo-French cooperation in the Far East in the same way that she had tried to avoid the formation of an Anglo-American block was seen by political circles in Paris, Dec. 25, in an important interview granted to the Tokyo correspondent of *Paris Soir* by Admiral Suetsugu, the new Japanese Home Minister.

Questioned as to the eventual occupation of the Island of Hainan, the Admiral said: "I am not aware of the General Staff's plans concerning the island, but, strategically speaking, I believe that the blockade of China's coasts is utterly inefficient, since arms and munitions continue to enter China freely. Hence, in case we need to reinforce this blockade, we should occupy Hainan temporarily."

Yangtsze Officially Closed at Matangshan

The Yangtsze River at Matangshan, a strategic fort about 100 *li* (33 miles) east of Kiukiang, was formally closed to shipping at noon Dec. 20. Nortifications to this effect were duly despatched by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the foreign warships and merchant steamers on the Yangtsze and by the Ministry of Communications to Chinese shipping.

"The United States of Asia" Given as the Ideal of Japan

Japan's political ideal "is to establish a United States of Asia after the manner of the United States of Europe dreamed of by the late Aristide Briand," states a pamphlet titled "Plea for Peace and Conciliation" by "Fuko-An." (apparently a pseudonym), copies of which have been distributed among foreign newspaper correspondents in Tokyo with the compliments of Prince Fumimaro Konoe," Inquiry in official quarters in Tokyo (according to the *Japan Advertiser*) yielded the information that the pamphlet was writted by a personal friend of the Premier and accords in general with his views.

"Discontent is at the root of it all," the pamphlet says. "Not satisfied with what we have, or instead of trying to make the most of what we possess, we want to get as much as we possibly can. Thus every nation at all strong or ambitious is crying for 'parity' against some country which it thinks, possesses more than a fair share of this world's good. The United States wants parity with Great Britain; Germany wants parity with France, Italy wants parity with England, and so forth. In the Far East, China is now actually fighting for parity with Japan.

"This scramble for parity must be arrested, or there will be no end to war and preparations for war. But nations are like men in that their wants are illimitable. The more they have, the more they crave. Will Italy, who declares that her land appetite has been satisfied' with the recent annexation of Ethiopia, rest content with that? No, she is now clamoring for our ocean," and it is a question how long even her sense of land-satisfaction will last. So it will be with Germany now screaming for the return of her old colonies."

The writer offers as the only solution for all this "contentment of a spiritual order such as religion may generate in the bosoms of devout persons." For Japan, he makes the claim that "no people have ever breathed on earth who are intrinsically more religious-minded." Thus he thinks it natural that "there should be something real and poignant in the Japanese fear and apprehension for that political State which denies all religions and glories in the state of godlessness and which is dedicated to the worship of physical power and material greatness, and which, moreover, makes it part of its declared national policy to convert the rest of the world to its own doctrines."

Commenting on Nicolai Lenin's comparison of religion to opium, "Fuko-An" sees no objection and says 'to destroy this spiritual comfort—religion—to which all men, rich and poor, wise and otherwise, have easy access, would seem to me very hard and unkind, and destructive of half the human bliss to which mankind seems to be entitled.

He hopes "that the day will come soon when the people of our dear respected neighbor, Soviet Russia, may regain their God. but while the craze of unreason and wanton persecution rages, we cannot fraternize with that element or faction which is so antagonistic to what our national traditions hold as most sacred and inviolable."

The hostilities in China were "caused by a little spark, as it were, falling on the smouldering cinders of mutual fear and distrust," the writer says.

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Special Proceedings No. 2163
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A HELPING HAND NEEDS A HELPING HAND

The Shanghai International Red Cross (holding a charter from the Red Cross Society of China) is faced with the problem of providing immediate relief for tens of thousands of Chinese and foreign refugees. These needs are bound to increase as winter approaches.

With a view to supporting its work for the next six months, the Shanghai International Red Cross is now launching a financial drive to raise $10,000,000, from domestic as well as foreign sources.

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